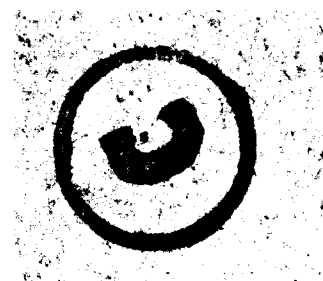


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THE INDIAN REVIEW

JUNE - JULY 1955



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INDIAN REVIEW

Managing Editor: MANIAN NATESAN

Vol. 56

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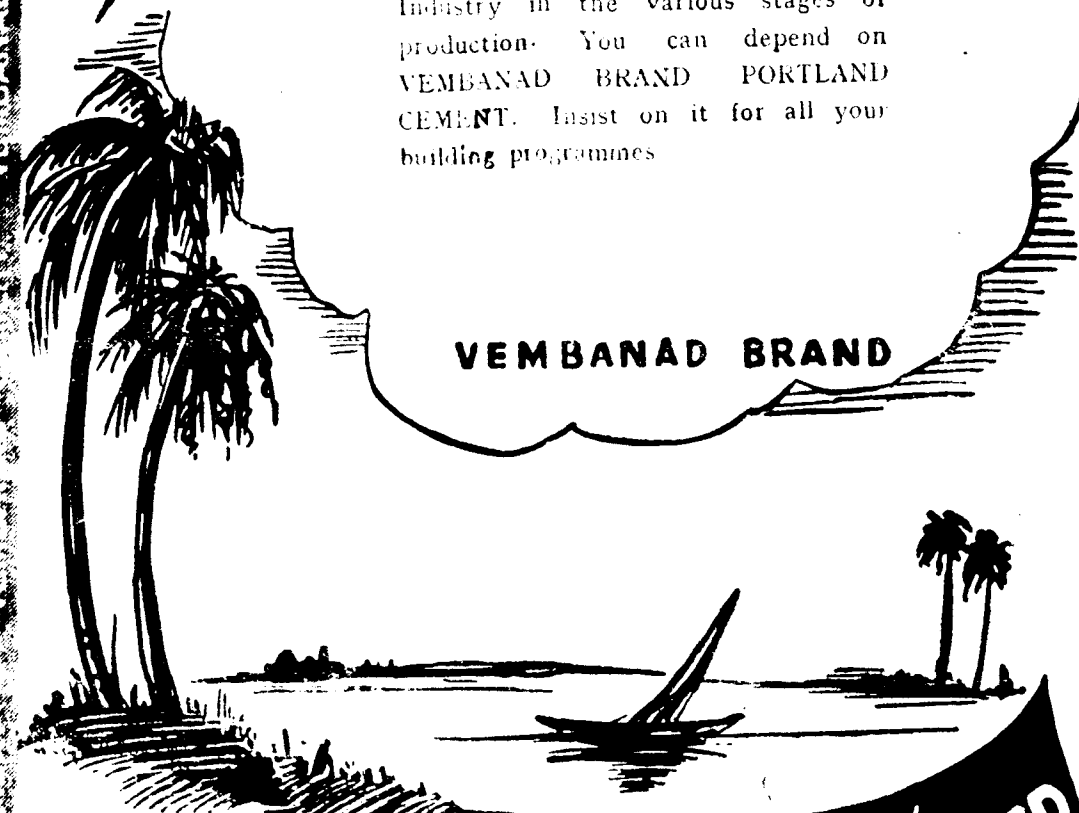
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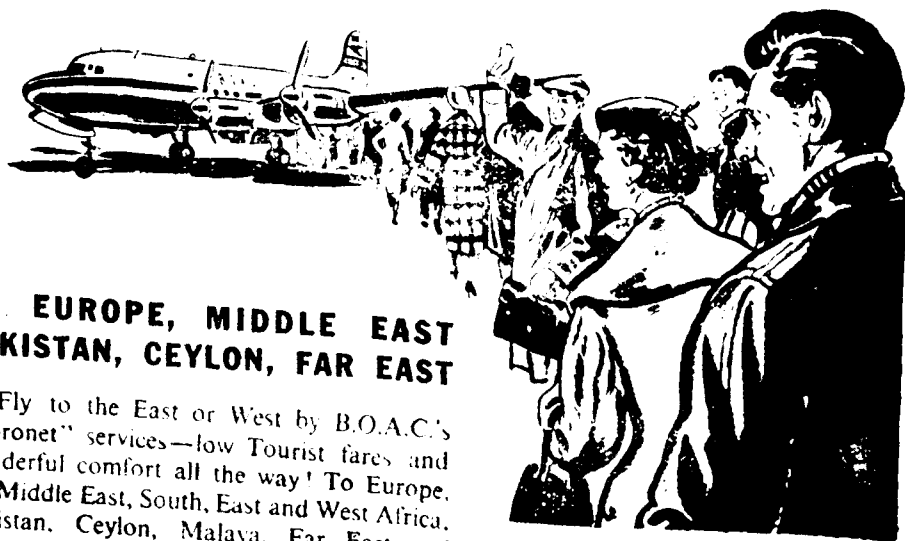


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Managing Editor: MANIAN NATESAN

Vol. 56]

JUNE—JULY 1955

[Nos. 6 & 7]

Telephones in India

BY HON. SRI JAGJIVAN RAM

Union Minister of Communications.



BAROMETER OF PROGRESS

IN 1876, Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Only five years after this invention, in 1881, we had a 50-line Telephone Exchange in Calcutta. India was almost one of the first countries in the world to have a telephone exchange and in India, Calcutta was the first place to have it. Further development there was rather slow. In spite of the fact that Calcutta has the largest number of telephones in any single city in India, the telephone system there has continued to be manual.

The present position is, however, different. The second stage of automatization is now complete and Calcutta will have two more Exchanges having a total capacity of 11,600 automatic lines. The first stage of automatization was completed in 1953, when three automatic exchanges with a total capacity of 13,800 lines were opened. It was in 1947 that a scheme to automatise the Calcutta Telephones System was conceived. Expert technical advice was obtained from U.K. and a scheme to automatise all the Exchanges in Calcutta was prepared and approved in 1950. The scheme involves installation of 15 automatic exchanges and is spread over five stages. The subsequent three stages will be completed by the end of 1957. Telephones are being given in the automatized areas. It is hoped that by the end of 1957, the Department would be able to provide telephones on demand anywhere in Calcutta.

The number of telephones in any country is like a barometer which indicates its industrial development and economic progress. We have today only .7 telephones per thousand of population as against 310 in the U.S.A. and 125 in United Kingdom. Even after our Second Five-Year Plan, we will probably have only 1.25 telephones per thousand of population. Considering the very long distance involved and the rural nature of the country (83% of our population is in the villages), it is, however, not strictly correct to assess our telephone development on per capita basis.

The demand for telephones has been continuously growing during the war and in post-war years. Factors such as increase in literacy, commercial and industrial development, change in social customs, improvement in living conditions, will considerably influence the expansion of our telephone habit and our demands may, in future, rise to a very high figure. Due to stunted growth in the war years and the problems of rehabilitation in the post-war and post partition periods, we have not been able to meet the demands on telephones in the major towns of the country to the extent we would have liked. At the end of the First Five-Year Plan, when we will have about 260,000 telephones, the unsatisfied demand would still stand at about 1 lakh of telephones. The

aim of the Second 5-Year Plan is to provide sufficient number of telephones to meet this pending demand and to create a condition in which telephones may be available freely.

TELEPHONES IN RURAL AREAS

The development of telephones in India before independence was not as speedy as in other countries. Special efforts are now being made to expand and modernise our telephone system. Apart from improvement of telephone facilities in larger towns, considerable emphasis has been laid on the development of telegraph and telephone facilities in the rural areas. Telephone facilities are likely to be available, by the end of March, 1956, at all District Headquarters and Sub-Divisional Headquarters and other towns of importance. In the future plans even Tehsils and important Thanas are expected to have telephone facilities. Telegraph facilities would be available also at comparatively smaller centres and at practically all Community Project Centres and National Extension Service Headquarters. The aim in the not very distant future is that no one, even in the remotest part of the country, should have to walk more than 5 miles (10 miles in the case of very sparsely populated areas) for coming to a Telegraph Office or a telephone Centre.

In addition to expansion, the Department has ambitious plans for modernization. It is being planned that all the bigger towns be provided with automatic exchanges. Coaxial cable carrier systems which will provide up to a maximum of 960 simultaneous conversations on each cable are also proposed to be provided on the main routes between Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. This will assist in eliminating the delays in the trunk service and enable the Department to introduce "no delay" service. In the distant future, we may even be able to provide arrangements by which a telephone subscriber in one town will be able to dial a subscriber in any other distant town.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN EQUIPMENT

We have been having a drive at self-sufficiency in regard to manufacture of telecommunication equipment in the country. Telephones and telegraphs development requires post material, wires, automatic exchange equipment, carrier equipment, cables, switchboards, telephone instruments, teleprinters, electrical machinery for power, batteries etc. They are all specialized items and no single workshop can manufacture all of them at one place economically. The departmental workshops at Calcutta, Bombay and Jabalpur, the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore, the Hindustan Cable Factory at Rup-Narainpur and a number of other factories, both Government owned and from the private sector, are today trying to meet most of these demands. A teleprinter factory is likely to be established shortly. However, considerable amount of equipment are at present being imported. The aim is to manufacture all the tele-communication equipment in the country with the help of the Government workshops listed and factories in the private sector. A Research Centre to assist improvement of our existing services is also being established.

Telephones have brought in a revolution in the lives of the civilized world. It is a facility which has so much become a part of the daily routine of the people especially in the larger towns that its absence is a great handicap. The shortages of telephones and the pending demands (which are particularly heavy in the larger towns) are thus causing considerable anxiety to all the citizens. We are aware of the shortages and are doing our best with our limited resources to provide distant future.

In future, with the vast expansion in the telephone system and improved quality of the service, telephones will not only add to our industrialization and make our lives more comfortable, but they will also help us in keeping ourselves better informed and abreast with national and international affairs.

Mission to Moscow

PROF. SHRIMAN NARAYAN

PRIME Minister Shri Nehru's visit to the U.S.S.R. is, surely, an event of international importance and has evoked eager and respectful attention throughout the world. The Moscow Radio and the press have hailed India as "the bulwark of peace" and Shri Nehru as "one of the most outstanding statesmen of our age." The Prime Minister of India received "the greatest welcome accorded to any visiting statesman by the Soviet Union since World War II" and, as the "Washington Post" aptly described, "the reddest of red carpets—no pun intended—was put down in Moscow for Jawaharlal Nehru." Even the "New York Times" warned against the presumption that "India's Prime Minister could do no good or that he would be completely bemused by Soviet blandishments." The paper said that Shri Nehru "can play an important part in the resolution of some of the problems with which we are confronted." The dinner given by the Indian Ambassador in Moscow was also a unique event. Never in the history of social events organised by foreign diplomats in Moscow has there been a single occasion when the entire Soviet leadership was present at a dinner table together.

Before leaving for his six-week tour of Soviet Russia, Shri Nehru said that he was carrying with him "the good wishes and blessings of the Indian people" and the message of India which is "peace, friendship and cooperation." He added that "the picture of India would always be prominent in his mind viz. the determination of the country to march ahead overcoming barriers and difficulties." President Prasad also described the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.S.R. as "the mission of goodwill and peace." Shri Nehru told the world from the Kremlin banquet table: "The time has come for the peace-makers of the world to assert themselves." He congratulated the

Soviet Government for the work done during the past year "for the removal of tension in the world" and observed: "The world demands peace. We speak in a soft voice and I hope in a gentle voice, for that is the tradition of India. We want to be friendly. India has been consistently following the policy of non-alignment with either of the Power Blocs with goodwill towards all and ill-will towards none, and that policy, though looked with disfavour and some suspicion in the beginning both in India and outside, is now evidently "paying rich dividends" in the form of earning the spontaneous and cordial friendship of all the nations of the world. India is the only country today which commands the confidence of both the Blocs in international disputes which require a very delicate and friendly handling. This is, undoubtedly, an achievement over which we can be legitimately proud.

Most of the international problems today are due to mutual fear and suspicion. Both the United States of America and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic are, we are sure, eager for peace. But each is highly suspicious of the intentions of the other. The former believes that the economic system based on private enterprise is a sound one and should not be disturbed and upset by the totalitarian system. The latter feels that the former is determined to destroy the Communist system of economic planning by precipitating war. India has tried her best to serve the cause of peace by reiterating the principles of mutual goodwill and cooperation and the settlement of all international disputes through negotiations and friendly discussions. The Five Principles or the Panch-Shila have now become the corner-stones of a sound and successful international policy which is being appreciated by almost all the important nations. The leaders of the Soviet Union, in the course of their formal and infor-

mal talks, have also assured the Prime Minister of India that they would stand by the Five Principles and not interfere in the internal affairs of other nations. Both the "Pravda" and the "Izvestia" have clearly hinted in their editorials that a joint communique may be issued at the conclusion of Shri Nehru's tour setting forth the mutual desire for "peaceful co-existence." This statement may go a long way in allaying the fears of different nations about the subversive role of the Cominform. In fact, such a declaration by the U.S.S.R. in very clear terms is essential for creating an atmosphere of international peace and goodwill.

We are glad to find that Shri Nehru is also taking a keen interest in the system of economic planning of the Soviet Union. He has already met the Chairman of the Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R. and has discussed with him the progress of economic planning in that country during the last three or four decades. It is also probable that the Head of the Soviet Planning Commission may be invited to visit India in due course. We also find from the despatches of Special correspondents of different newspapers that the Soviet leaders are inclined to give substantial economic and technical aid to India without any "political strings" attached to it. In fact Mr. Khrushchev, the First Secretary of the Communist Party in the U.S.S.R. dislikes the word 'aid,' as it is derogatory to the human dignity and prefers to call it "mutual." Mr. Khrushchev expressed the hope that the Indian Government would be supported by all peace-loving people "including Indian Communists." Although Soviet Union and India have dissimilar political systems and their economic and social patterns differ, the Soviet Union have expressed their appreciation of India's economic development and its goal of socialistic pattern of society. Despite these differences in the social, economic and political systems of the two countries, there is, surely, much room for active cooperation and peaceful co-existence.

India has, after very careful and mature consideration, chosen the path of non-violence and democracy for achieving her social and economic objectives. The Father of the Nation always taught us that purity of the means is as important as the purity of the

ends. If wrong means are employed for achieving right objectives, the purity of the end itself is polluted and degraded. On the other hand, the Communist philosophy believes in the doctrine of class-war and hatred and regards the use of violence as indispensable for the achievement of its objectives. There is, therefore, a basic difference between the ideologies of economic planning in India and the Soviet Union. However, there is no reason why the two countries could not cooperate with each other in those spheres of planning where these ideological differences do not come in the way. The principles of non-interference, mutual respect and help, non-aggression and peaceful co-existence can serve as a basis for international cooperation in economic planning as well.

We earnestly hope that Prime Minister Shri Nehru's visit to Moscow and other territories of the Soviet Union would pave the way for such constructive cooperation not only between India and the U.S.S.R. but between all other nations of the world. As we said in the beginning, Shri Nehru's mission to Moscow is of world-wide importance and it is expected that this mission of peace and goodwill would go a long way in lessening world tensions and in forging the ties of international brotherhood. Every country has the inalienable right to follow her own policies and programmes without any interference from other countries. India will continue to follow her peaceful and democratic methods without interfering with the economic systems of other countries and without allowing other countries to interfere with her policies. Similarly other countries of the world should pursue their own methods within their territories without creating any kind of fear or suspicion in the minds of other nations about their intentions and policies. This is the only practical way to ensure world-peace and amity in the modern world. Shri Nehru's mission to Moscow is, we are sure, eminently successful in this respect.

Indianization of the Army

BY MR. SUTANTAR SINGH

THE Army of to-day, which is a little over two hundred years old, has a very glorious record. During this long period it was re-organised many times and each re-organization was in fact, evolutionary and not revolutionary.

Indian gentlemen were granted a special form of commission in His Majesty's Native Land Forces at the beginning of 1905. By virtue of holding this commission they were granted powers of command on Indian soldiers only and they could not be granted ranks higher than company commander. Virtually they had not a bright career.

In fact an Indian, however splendid his fighting qualities or distinguished his record of service could not be granted—could not even aspire for—a King's Commission as for British nationals. During the war he had to take orders from British subalterns, often inexperienced novices to the art of warfare, but despite this handicap he won undying fame in World War I.

At the cessation of hostilities in 1918, Indian political leaders advocated self Government for the country and demanded opportunities and facilities of training for their men for the defence of India. In fact Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, later India's High Commissioner in Australia and Shri Lokamanya Tilak had, during the first World War, campaigned for securing admission of Indian youth to all ranks of the defence forces. If India could produce statesmen like Lord Sinha who was a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and later the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, and towering personalities and men of force like Lal-Bal-Pal, it was argued that she could also produce soldiers of a very high calibre from amongst the advanced and educated sections of the people and from her martial classes which had distinguished war records to their credit.

As a temporary measure, in October 1918 a Cadets School was opened at Indore. 49 cadets were admitted to this School out of which 39 received the King's Commission. This School was closed after one year. General K. M. Cariappa, the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army was commissioned from this School.

After World War I, the re-organisation of the Army was instituted which brought about some changes. One of the reforms then introduced was to Indianize the Army by granting the King's Commission, on the same status as British nationals, to selected Indian gentlemen. It would not be out of place to mention here that this matter had been under consideration for over fifty years but it became a reality only as a direct result of the war.

The Legislative Assembly recommended the appointment of the Army Requirement Committee representing non-official Indian opinion. The Committee was to consider the methods of recruitment to the officer cadre of the Indian Army. The Assembly also recommended the establishment of an institution where Indian boys could get adequate training to fit them for entry to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The Assembly further recommended the establishment of a military academy in India similar to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

For entry to Sandhurst Indian candidates had to sit for a competitive examination. The final selection of the requisite number of boys (10 only) for admission to the Royal Military College, was vested in the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. The Prince of Wales Military College was formerly opened by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, who was then on a visit to India, on 13 March 1932 at Dehra Dun with the sole object of preparing Indian boys to take the Army Entrance Examination for admission to Sandhurst.

This assured for a regular inflow of candidates to compete for selection for admission to Sandhurst.

Regarding the Indianization of the Army, Lord Rawlinson, addressing the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, said, "The Government consider that a start should be made at once so as to give Indians a fair opportunity of proving that Units officered by Indians will be efficient in every way. Accordingly it has been decided that eight units of Cavalry and Infantry be selected to be officered by Indians. The scheme will be put into force immediately."

The eight units selected for Indianization were:—

- 16th Light Cavalry
- 7th Light Cavalry
- 2 1st Punjab Regiment
- 2 1st Madras Pioneers
- 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry
- 1, 7th Kajput Regiment (Q.V.O.L.I.)
- 1 14th Punjab Regiment
- 4, 19th Hyderabad Regiment

This decision was welcomed in India. Many anomalies like glaring disparity in conditions of service which resulted in friction and and heart-burning between the Indian and British comrades were diminished. However, the Indian officers were paid less than the British officers till 1945 when the status and pay and allowances of British and Indian officers were brought at par.

The first batch of Indian cadets graduated from Sandhurst in 1921. The last batch completed their training at Sandhurst in 1934 and by that time about 150 cadets had been granted King's Commission. These officers are called King Commissioned Indian Officers. Due to partition and gradual wastage over the last 8 years, the number of these officers has decreased considerably.

In 1932 the Indianization of a division including all arms and an Indian Cavalry Brigade was announced. Besides the normal element of the units of Indian Artillery, Engineers etc., the undermentioned regiments were selected for Indianization:

- 3rd Cavalry
- 5 2nd Punjab Regiment
- 5 6th Rajputana Rifles
- 5 8th Punjab Regiment
- 5 10th Baluch Regiment
- 5 11th Sikh Regiment
- 4 12th Frontier Force
- 6th Royal Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles

On 10 December 1932 another momentous step towards the Indianization of the Army was completed when Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, the then Commander-in-Chief, inaugurated the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. It would not be wrong to call this institute the "Indian Sandhurst," as it started producing regular Indian Commissioned Officers. The first batch from this Academy was commissioned on 1st February 1935; Gentleman Cadet Bhagwati Singh was the Senior most cadet in this batch. By the end of 1939, that is on the advent of World War II, this Academy had produced about 400 officers.

In 1939, towards the end of the year, the clouds of War spread all over the world. Officers and men alike were required in large numbers. In 1941 the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was converted into an Officers' Training School. As a war measure, a few more officers training schools were also raised in the country. The number of Indian Officers by the end of the war reached 8,000; 8,000 of them were commissioned during the war period. Besides this there were 5,600 officers in the Army Medical Corps. These schools which were raised on an *ad hoc* basis have since been closed down.

The recruitment of British Officers for the Indian Army ceased from October 1944. However those British Officers who held regular commission were to continue till replaced by Indian Officers by virtue of their rank and service.

As early as November 1946, in anticipation of the disappearance of alien rule, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasised the vital necessity of speedy nationalization of the Armed Forces and said that the National Army, Navy and Air Force must be officered by the nationals of the country. With this end in view, the Government of India appointed the Armed Forces Nationalization Committee, under the chairmanship of late Mr. N. Gopal-swami Ayyangar to suggest ways and means of nationalization of the Armed Forces. This submitted its report by May 1947.

At the cessation of hostilities, the old Indian Military Academy became the Armed Forces Academy with wings called "Military Wing" and the "Inter Services Wing." Since 1946 twelve regular courses have been run at Dehra Dun.

During December 1954, the Headquarters of the National Defence Academy and the Joint Services Wing, formerly known as Inter-Service Wing, moved to their permanent location at Khadakvasla near Poona; this 6500 acres site was selected by Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, once the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. The 13th course commenced at Khadakvasla during December 1954. On completion of three years joint and common preliminary training the cadets selected for commission in the Army will get specialist training at Dehra Dun.

On 15 August 1947 India attained freedom. Among the manifold problems that confronted the country was one of officering the Indian Army. Handing over the reigns of the Indian Army to the Indian Commissioned Officers, the British Officers, who had remained

predominant in the Army, withdrew. At that time there was an acute shortage of officers and only one out of six was an Indian. At the top of this Indian Officers had not the experience of senior appointments. Immediately after Independence, that is by October 1947, all operational formations and units were under the command of King Commissioned Indian Officers or Indian Commissioned Officers who conducted the Jammu and Kashmir operations. Most of the Indian Officers got accelerated promotion and in some cases officers having far less than 10 years service were holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and commanding active regiments; under peace conditions this rank is earned by selected officers only after 14 years of service. The Western Command from where Kashmir operations were directed was taken over by Lieutenant General K. M. Cariappa on 20 January 1948.

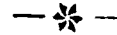
The Indianization of the Army was practically completed on 15 January 1949; on this day General K. M. Cariappa took over the Command of the Indian Army from General Sir Roy Bucher, the last British Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

The badges of rank, cap badges and buttons have also been Indianized. Due to constitutional changes the crown has been replaced by the "Ashoka Lions". The "Stars" which are now worn by officers and Junior Commissioned Officers as badges of rank are five pointed; previously they used to be four pointed.

To-day we have about 14 British Officers in the Indian Army. They are either in an advisory capacity or are experts serving in technical arms like Signal Corps or Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Corps. The number of such officers is being reduced progressively. According to the contract with the existing British Officers, their element will be reduced to 10 by October 1955 and to 6 by 1 April 1956.

The Soviet Judicial System

BY MR. E. FINN



IN the years the Soviet State was being created, its founder, Lenin, pointed out that the Soviet court was one of the elements of state administration. Lenin underscored that it was essential that the working masses, one and all, should take part in governing the country, including the work of the courts. This precept was put into effect, serving as the basis for the Soviet judicial system.

The Lenin thesis that the people themselves should take part in the work of the judicial organs applies, in the first place to the people's court, which handles the overwhelming majority of cases heard in judicial organs—up to 90 per cent. The people's court is the main link of the Soviet judicial system.

The USSR Constitution and the law on the judicial system provide that people's courts are to be elected by the citizens on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot for a term of three years.

The people elect not only the people's assessors who participate in hearing all cases which come up in the people's courts without exception, but also the people's judges. While the people's judges hear all cases during their term of office, people's assessors hear cases only ten days a year. For this reason, in every judicial district the people elect one people's judge and from 50 to 75 people's assessors, the number depending on the population residing in the particular judicial district. Any citizen who has reached the age of 23 is eligible for election as people's judge or people's assessor. The people's court is comprised of three judges, that is, the permanent people's judge and two people's assessors, who enjoy the same rights as the judge. Judgements are rendered by a majority vote. The Constitution of the

USSR has established that the people's judges are to be independent, subject only to the law.

The USSR Constitution and the law on the judicial system contain a number of other fundamental principles regulating the work of the courts, the people's courts among them. Thus, proceedings in Soviet courts are conducted in the language of the particular Union or Autonomous Republic. However, people who do not speak that language must be provided with translators by the court. All cases in the people's court are heard in public, the only exceptions being cases involving a state secret or intimate relations between husband and wife in divorce proceedings.

Special importance is attached to trials being held in public. This, on the one hand, enables the court to perform its important educational function and, on the other, it affords popular control.

An abiding principle of the Soviet judicial system is the right of every accused to defence, in particular the right to engage counsel. Plaintiffs and defendants in civil cases also have the right to the services of lawyers.

Every judgement of the people's court in a civil case or sentence pronounced in a criminal case may be appealed to the next higher court within a specified time by filing an appeal. Appeals from people's courts are taken to the regional (territorial) courts and in the Autonomous Republics to the Supreme Courts of those Republics. In the larger cities, such as Moscow, Leningrad, and so on, city courts have appellate jurisdiction.

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In addition to their appellate jurisdiction with respect to the people's courts, the judicial institutions (regional, territorial, city courts and the Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics) also have original jurisdiction in specially involved cases, the number of which, however, is highly limited. Judges and assessors for these courts are elected by the respective Soviets of Working People's Deputies for a term of five years.

The said Judicial bodies hear appeals filed by defendant and also protests filed by the procurator from judgements or sentences pronounced by the people's courts.

Besides hearing cases on appeal these courts may also hear cases involving supervision of the legality of judgements or sentences of the people's courts. This supervision is not restricted to the time fixed for appeals, and protests of judgements or sentences are filed in the main by the procurator's office under its supervisory powers.

In addition to the judicial bodies mentioned before, each Union Republic has a Supreme Court of the Republic, which hears appeals from judgements or sentences of the regional, territorial or city courts or the Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics in cases which the latter heard under their power of original jurisdiction. The Supreme Courts of the Republics (there are 16 in the USSR, one in each Union Republic) likewise review judgements and sentences of all lower courts by way of supervision. Members of the Supreme Courts of the Republics and people's assessors of those courts are elected by the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics for a term of five years.

The highest judicial body in the Soviet Union is the Supreme Court of the USSR, which is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR also for a term of five years.

The Supreme Court of the USSR is in the main a supervisory body for all judicial organs of the Soviet Union, and it may review any sentence pronounced or judgement rendered by any court on the territory of the USSR. The Supreme Court of the USSR examines protests against sentences or judgements filed by the Procurator-General of the USSR or President of the Supreme Court of

the USSR. Many protests are filed on complaints of citizens who are not satisfied with judgements or sentences of the lower courts. Such complaints are examined by the President of the Supreme Court and where he finds that the law has been violated he protests against the judgments of the inferior courts and the protests are examined by the appropriate collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Should the protest be denied by the collegium the protester may bring it up for examination by the full Supreme Court of the USSR. The full Supreme Court renders judgement in each particular case by a simple majority vote.

It should be mentioned that besides the judicial bodies enumerated above the Soviet Union has a number of special courts—transport courts and military courts. The former hear cases of crimes committed on railways or water-ways, and the latter, cases of crimes committed by people in the armed services. The appellate courts for these special courts are the district transport courts and district military tribunals. Protests from decisions of the special courts go to the Supreme Court of the USSR, where they are heard by the transport or military collegium as the casemay be.



ADM. MOUNTBATTEN
Britain's First Sea Lord and Chief
of Naval Staff, who has been
awarded the G. C. B.

Our Industrial Relations

BY MR. G. SRINIVAS RAO, M.A.

THE need for achieving harmonious industrial relations has been stressed by the Royal Commission of Labour in 1933 and since then the efforts have been in progress to improve the lot of the wage earners in our country. But, even after the dawn of independence, Indian labour troubles have not come to an end—indeed they have swollen to a considerable degree. Industrial unrest continues to be the main feature of our present-day economy. Due to the lower productivity of labour coupled with the increased cost of living, the relations between the workers and the employers have become more awkward and unhealthy. All this naturally leads to an uproar for better wages, better working conditions and larger shares in the fruits of labour. As in the West strikes and lock-outs have become common in our country with the difference that, while the Western workers strive more for social and political causes, the Indian workers struggle for a reasonable livelihood.

It is well evident as to how industrial unrest hampers our national progress and the well-being of the common man. As a result of this, production is curtailed, output is decreased and the prices of available goods go up. In 1948 the Govt. of India, with the object of averting these evils, convened a Tripartite conference comprising representatives of the Government, employers and workers to maintain fair relations and prevent strikes and lockouts for a period of three years. The resolution aimed at increasing the national output which alone could help the situation. Consequently a number of tripartite bodies were set up and a Central Advisory Council was constituted in September 1948. Thanks to all these measures, we were free from any major strike or lock-out in the course of that period.

A study of the industrial relations in West Bengal during that same period reveals that the days lost due to strikes as well as the duration of strikes have decreased. However, absenteeism, which is due to more than one reason, has shown a little increase in "miscellaneous" industries.

Industrial unrest can be lessened to a large extent if we can know the fundamental causes which give rise to it. The foremost characteristic of man is his urge for self-expression. For this, he must have a reasonable amount of control over the work he is doing. Unfortunately this basic satisfaction is altogether denied and the workers have become more machine-like, losing all their humanism. Interlinked with this natural desire for "creative expression" of the desire for personal progress and well-being. The human vanity for personal security is natural and the poor individual worker clings tight to this security since it means protection against any loss to his earnings.

But the most important single cause for industrial unrest is the fear of unemployment. Even the present-day Five-year Plan has unfortunately not given sufficient scope for promotion and maintenance of full employment. The increasing unemployment in our country tells a sad tale of wide-spread dissatisfaction and unrest. Full employment does not completely eliminate the fear of loss of jobs; still it is potent enough to create confidence and give stimulus to the spirit of the workers.

Merely the truce talks and emergency agreements are not enough to meet the situation. We need have some measures more potent and abiding. The compulsory instruments of industrial peace include laws "making it a crime to disturb the peace in the course of a labour dispute or other controversies." Mediation and conciliation are the most important

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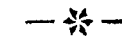
THE DOWNFALL OF AN EMPIRE

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since the mediator is the friend of the workers and an adviser to the employers and unions. Needless to say, trade unions are the most important institutions in any nation's economy. The larger and better educated the members, the greater will be their efforts and success.

India's lofty ambitions of achieving self-sufficiency and industrial progress cannot materialise without the aid and co-operation of labour. Hence we cannot afford to neglect

the demands of the workers; and all possible steps must be taken to improve their social and economic status. It is already high time to bring about a better understanding between capital and labour—by resorting to a better labour policy and relaxing some of the rigid controls over the soft flow of labour. India's Salvation lies only in its achieving better industrial relations.



The Downfall of an Empire

BY "SOCRATIST"

SINCE the days of Lord Bryce and perhaps from even earlier times, it has been usual to compare the Roman and the British Empires. Sir Winston Churchill announced magniloquently "I did not accept the Premiership of Britain to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire."

These words are recalled by an interesting book* "NINE TROUBLED YEARS" by Viscount Templewood. In this deliberate and racy narration, Sir Samuel Hoare, who became Lord Templewood, traces his connection with the British Empire from 1931 to 1940.

He tackles the subject in four parts, Part One dealing with "India, Federal and United," Part Two with "Abyssinia and Resignation," Part Three "Return by Sea to Whitehall" and Part Four "Munich, Prague and War."

*NINE TROUBLED YEARS by Viscount Templewood (Sir Samuel Hoare), Collins, St. James Place, London—Price 25s.

Reading the cold reasoned logic of a deliberately arranged exposition, one is tempted to agree with Chesterton that it is the intellectual like the Master of the Stair who leads to massacres of Glencoe by trying to subordinate principles to prudence. Of course, at page 169, Sir Samuel put it slightly differently by saying, "In Laval's words, it is all a question of fact, the reconciliation of prudence with principles."

Taking another approach, the reading of this volume reminds us of Lowes Dickinson's epitaph on Emperor Napoleon III which runs as follows:—

"The Empire that is Peace" he said but he waged four wars, was unfruitful in the Crimea, war hypocritical in Italy, war disgraceful in Mexico and war catastrophic at Sedan.

One could summarize Sir Samuel Hoare's book by saying that this brilliant intellectual of Quaker antecedents with a penetrating grasp of the essentials of criminal justice as shown in his chapters on his work as Home

Secretary engaged in four struggles. Part One dealt with struggle unfruitful in India which far from leaving India, Federal and United under the Government of India Act pleased neither the die-hard Churchill nor the International idealist, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Part Two deals with his interference in Abyssinia and can only be described as hypocritical like Napoleon III's interference in Italy. That a man, who could be described as a cunning intriguer, a personal friend of Mussolini, a man with a shifty look and other terms of depreciation, should reconcile himself to signing a document which he could only defend as the "least bad in the circumstances" shows how the intellect divorced from the human element can lead us on the wrong path. We finally come to Part Four where he fully takes responsibility over all that Chamberlain did and practically admits that Halifax and Simon led Chamberlain on the easy path which led to the Hell at Dunkirk. His attack on Stalin, Ribbentrop and Molotov for the infamous treaty called the Russo-German Pact of August 23, 1939, is justified from the point of view of the interests of the British Empire. But when we get a good insight into the Russian mind, as at page 367, when Ribbentrop stated that England had been trying to disrupt the development of

good relations between Germany and the U.S.S.R. and wanted others to fight for maintaining its world domination and Stalin agreed that it was ridiculous, for example, that a few hundred British should dominate India, we wonder whether if President Wilson gave us the dawn of freedom, Marshal Stalin might not have told the Labour Government that some kind of agreement must be reached with the Congress. That Czechoslovakia was sacrificed piece-meal to Hitler is one of the most disgraceful episodes in British diplomacy in spite of the special pleading that Sir Samuel Hoare has made to justify it.

In conclusion, we earnestly entreat all people to read this book and with close attention. From the personal point of view, it is an exposure of Sir Samuel Hoare, who took the title of Viscount Templewood because apparently he imagined that he represented the Rafter (Templum) wood which was holding up the roof of the British Empire over the whole world. For the future of India and especially the great problem of preventing the fruits of political freedom from being sacrificed by resubmitting ourselves to economic exploitation by foreign interests whether they be from Russia, Japan, America or resurgent Britain. The book is as instructive as the old Panchatantra.



Kenya's Multi-Racial Government

BY THE HON. MR. A. B. PATEL, C.M.G.,
Indian Minister in the Kenya Government.

KENYA'S first multi-racial Government is swinging into its second year's work with all communities, and emphatically my own — Asians — in a more enthusiastic mood for wholehearted cooperation than ever before in the Colony's history.

That is the most resounding impact of the first year of progress of the experiment which began in April, 1954, on the election to the

Council of Ministers of one African, two Asians and three European unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

In the past, under the old system of mono-racial Colonial Government, the Asians of Kenya suffered from an inescapable sense of being foreigners, almost intruders. Now, with their elevation to representation in the land, this feeling has progressively been

eradicated, and there is less dissatisfaction among the community today than I have ever known.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Much of this agreeable state of affairs is due to the opportunity multi-racial Government affords of having in Ministerial posts administrators who, from years of experience with their own race, understand what goes on in the back of the minds of their people. Previous contacts between European executives and the Asian man-in-the-street could never, though they strived hard, achieve the degree of public confidence which the new scheme is mounting.

I am convinced this factor is influencing not only the Asians but the African and other communities, and, at the same time, is contributing decidedly in helping to bring the racial groups closer together.

POOLING OF IDEAS

The work inside Government has taken a most enlightening course with the pooling of ideas among the unofficial interracial groups alongside those of the Civil Servant Ministers. When sincere men of different races sit round a table with professional administrators of deep knowledge discussing subjects from all aspects and bringing together their various viewpoints, the decisions reached can only be in the best interests of the country.

This is only a beginning and the present pattern of government is more in the nature of a coalition, reconciling diverse conflicting views and opinions. It is vital that the groups concerned should, while curbing impatience, exert every endeavour to ensure its continued evolution.

CANNOT REMAIN STATIC

I personally think that the moderate elements are doing this; in the first year they have attempted honestly and sincerely to make the ideal work in spite of very strong opposition from a certain element, amounting in some cases to misrepresentation of the reason for the formation of multiracial Government and its objects.

While warning against impatience, I must criticise those who would tend to believe that a system such as this can remain static; they do not understand the elementary principle of change that continually takes place in all matters concerning the people — political, economic, educational and social. Fortunately, in our first year, we have all been made clearly to recognise that the idea of multi-racial Government is bound to grow and the system is bound to expand and have its influence in all walks of life in time to come.

A POLITICAL NECESSITY

At the base is the undeniable truth that, in the circumstances of Kenya some form of multi-racial Government is a necessity if we do not want frustration among the groups who were not hitherto associated in the administration.

Over the last 12 months there has been very tangible evidence that the leaders of the European community have appreciated the profound responsibility which rests on them to make the experiment a success. No less a burden hangs on the Asian and African leaders whose main task—which I consider they have ably performed—is to carry their communities with them by not allowing them to become impatient or be charged with and spread the idea that multi-racial Government is slow.

REQUIRES CAREFUL NURTURING

One peril I can confidently declare we have avoided in the first year of our apprenticeship has been any furtive or overt effort to gain special advantage for any one racial group. It is a pitfall which could have spelt, and could still spell, disaster.

There has been criticism and complaint among us now and then. But I contend that to have suppressed the impulses of criticism and complaint would have appreciably retarded our advance along the road to mature functioning.

Our type of Government is yet a very tender plant and requires the most careful nurturing. With the rising confidence of our people behind us, and the gathering of experience in a Council of tolerance and purpose, we hope to rear it to full bloom.

The Fearful Cost of Communism

BY MR. M. A. VENKATA RAO

INTELLECTUALS will not suffer under Socialism, said a professor to the persent writer years ago before Swaraj and now he is a Secretary to the Government. Another high official asked why we should object to Communism, since he had heard that in Communist China education is already free and students are selected for higher technical courses without regard to the purses of their parents.

As for journalists, the majority are pro-Communist, for they detest their purse-proud, none-too-well-educated millionaire employers. The larger number of them are also ill-paid. Land hungry villagers are being told by short-sighted politicians of all schools that if they come to power, every tiller will be given land free or at nominal prices. School teachers prefer service under Government any day to service under private managements and Communism will make them all Government servants. In India under British rule, Government servants civil or military were the governing class and had the greatest prestige. The village policeman had greater standing than the village teacher thus reversing the role of the classes in traditional India which accorded the greatest respect to teachers.

Lawyers will lose under Communism but who loves lawyers? Perhaps lawyers too may come to like the change for they will have fixed emoluments for assisting the ruling party to maintain itself through popular courts interpreting the will of the party and the policy of the Government in lieu of impartial law.

Private practice is uncertain and doctors would prefer fixed remuneration which they will get under Communism for the small cost of subscribing to the infallible tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism.

An assistant of a daily newspaper said that writers who commit themselves in writing publicly to anti-Communism are unwise because he asked "What will happen to them if Communists come to power?"

This is the result of the infiltration that the Communist Party has been allowed to make so easily into all sectors of national life.

This is the inevitable consequence of recognising the Communist conspiracy as a legitimate democratic party with the right to agitate and form a government.

Many people in many walks of life ask why we should object to Communism since it is after all the party of the vast majority of the poor and disinherited classes in all countries. As for nationalism, what is the meaning of nationalism to the dock or mandi coolie or the stone-cutter on the roads? What thrill is there for the tonga-walla that our flag flies on our embassies in foreign lands and that our ships and airplanes cross the high seas proudly, abreast of those of England and America, if he has to eke out a precarious livelihood day by day by the sweat of his brow with no stand by for illness and no reserve for a rainy day?

It is of the utmost importance and a matter of the utmost urgency that a massed effort should be made to enlighten the people about the fearful cost of Communism. It should be shown to sufficient numbers of people in all walks of life that if Communist came to power, every class and group of people will suffer. The earthly paradise of their dreams will turn out to be a vast slave camp. Life will be easy perhaps to a large number of Communist politicians, not of the top ranks but of the middle and lower rungs with no ambition to rise.

Let us envisage in broad outline the transformation of the social scene, if Communists achieve their ambition and come to rule at Delhi and the provincial capitals.

The first thing they will do is to abolish all other parties. The Congress Party will be the first to feel the blow. At a bound they will lose the position of the governing group buoyed up on the wave of national approval and support that they enjoy at present. They will become criminals in the eye of the ruling

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party. For policy's sake they might retain a few top ranking Congressmen for a time in the ministries but it will be only for a time. They will be lucky if they escape liquidation which is the Communist technical name for execution by the firing squad.

The Communist Party will set up party schools everywhere to teach the new doctrine, namely *Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism*. The existing sciences of history and society will be dropped with contumely and historical and dialectical materialism will be the only "science" taught in the humanities. And it will be taught in the spirit of final infallible truth. Promotion in the party will depend on the thoroughness with which the State doctrine is believed or "make-believed" and publicly declared.

The Jan Sangh and P.S.P. party leaders will share the same fate as that of Congressmen.

And women will be freed, "emancipated," they will be employed in all kinds of work on the same terms as men. The marriage law will be drastically overhauled. Complete freedom of divorce will be granted at the will of either party. But the resulting chaos will soon induce the Communist Government to make subsidiary rules frowning on frequent changes in the marriage partnership, since it affects the efficiency of their work as servants of the Communist Government. And whatever checks there are today in custom against promiscuity will be greatly weakened under the new secular view of marriage as a secular contract. There can be no limits to the freedom of contract except financial obligations to children.

Another crucial change will be the abolition of all private property in capital or the means of production without compensation. The owners of factories and big landlords will also be tried as class enemies and executed unless in a transitional stage, "a new people's democracy" or coalition government is

thought desirable. Even then, private firms and industrial units will have to function under severe Government regulation, the severity of which is unimaginable to industrialists and traders today.

Government will become the sole owner and manager of all commercial and industrial concerns. Planning will become complete physical planning controlling every necessity of life. Every man will be a government servant bound to obey the government and do his best for the Socialist regime. Every worker will be put under expert all-powerful managers. Their report about his work may send him to prison with hard labour. Workers who strike so blithely under Communist incitement today under our laws of equal freedom in bargaining will lose this right to strike. Since the exploiting class has disappeared in theory, the worker will then have no justification to strike! Such strikes, or going slow or lack of enthusiasm or faith in official doctrines will entail prison and worse. Further, he will not be allowed to change his work or factory. Like the serf of old, he is tied to his factory which is chosen by government. He loses the right to change his place of work and his employers, for he has the same employer everywhere.

His wages are fixed by the government. And he is organised in his leisure hours too. He must be a good Communist believer and not talk ill of the government or its policies or its officials. On the contrary, he must frequently proclaim in public his faith in the leader of the nation, Stalin's successor and his nominee in India. Further, since world war with capitalist states is inevitable, the Communist state should be strong. Hence the bulk of the national capital will be absorbed in the production of heavy machinery and military armament, warplanes, warships, tanks, atomic weapons and so on. The civilian standards of living will go down in the initial stages and

the initial stage will last our generation, since it has not yet been passed in Soviet Russia whose revolution began forty years ago. Meanwhile, the workers should be content with a lower standard of living and be buoyed up patriotically with the glorious feeling of working for World Communism!

Science will receive a great fillip, no doubt. Laboratories and technical schools will increase enormously. But scientists will have to do only the work given to them. They will have no right to follow their own thoughts and hypotheses. They must support Soviet physics, chemistry, botany, medicine, etc. When the Government changes its opinion (for instance, that inherited characters in plants and animals are transmitted in defiance of scientific opinion in the free world), the scientist has to find proofs for the conclusions of the Government. If he fails, he will be liquidated!

Literary men will be able to get their works published only if the Government committee think them worthwhile. Otherwise, they will not get the paper and press for printing them. And suddenly, the Government may decide that the prevailing literary fashion such as realism or psychological analysis or romanticism is against the State doctrine. The "culprits" will then be treated like criminals and punished!

As for the rosy prospect of getting free land that is attracting the farm hands now, the end is not so good as the beginning. First, big landlords will be liquidated or tolerated with reduced lands. Then the next class of big landlords will have their turn. Finally, the lowest class of tillers with a couple of acres each will remain. Then will come the stage for collective farms. The farmer will become a labourer again with only nominal ownership over his acre. For Communist theory wishes to reduce him to the level and mentality of city factory workers who own nothing. This is the ruling class or the class in whose name the communist Party rules. The proletariat as this class is called owns nothing but its hands and legs. Then they will be fit citizens of the communist State. For they will be perfect slaves depending for the next meal for shelter and for everything including peace

of mind on the Communist Government. Communism creates a *tabula rasa* or clean state wiping out every vestige of culture and civilisation so as to create, as it hopes, a "new culture and civilisation."

And the ordinary man will have to take out police permits to go to the next village or town.

His children will be taught to look upon the State as father and mother and will be taught to spy on their parents, who will be punished for any chance expression of theirs, critical of the Government or its officials or policies. The newspapers will be owned and run by the State. The same editorials will appear in all newspapers.

There is no class of people who will be left free to follow their avocations in their own way without molestation. The Communist State governs its subjects all the twenty-four hours and controls their thoughts on all subjects in heaven and earth. The sanction is death, deportation and torture. The report of the secret police is final. The accused has no defence worth the name.

The Soviet subjects live in a perpetual state of fear far worse than anything known under any dictatorship except possibly that of the Nazis.

This is the final outcome of the planned economy and planned society of the sort to which we shall be led if present policies are not halted in time.

A word about religion. Most temples will be acquired by the State and used for stables, stores or other purposes. Most palaces will be used for schools and picture galleries and government offices. There will be set going a fierce propaganda of unbelief and atheism. Those who value safety and a career will find it convenient to hide their religious beliefs. Materialism will become the State doctrine.

Pandit Nehru has often expressed his liking to Communism as a social ideal. But this is the reality as it exists today in Russia and its satellites.

India and World Peace

BY S. N.

PRIME Minister Shri Nehru has returned to India after a very memorable and successful tour of some of the European countries. The Joint Declaration at Moscow was surely an event of far-reaching importance from the standpoint of world peace and co-operation. Similar joint statements were released from Warsaw and Belgrade, reiterating the Five Principles of *Panch Shila* of international relations. The Nehru-Tito statement expressed satisfaction at the development of "political cooperation between the two countries guided by the principles of international co-operation and of peaceful and active co-existence." It also provided for "an early exchange of economic missions to explore possibilities and propose practical measures and forms of economic cooperation." At a Press Conference, Marshal Tito observed that recent signs of relaxation in Russia were "indications of a real change in policy and not of manoeuvre." About the future of the "Cominform", the Marshal remarked that "if those concerned felt that the Cominform was useless, it would automatically disappear." At the same Press Conference, Shri Nehru hoped that the forthcoming Big Four "Summit" Conference at Geneva* would "yield good results in taking some steps which may be vague but nonetheless lessen tension." He also reiterated his conviction that a country and its people should develop according to their own genius and by learning from others.

During his short visit to Italy, Shri Nehru was warmly welcomed by Prime Minister Signor Antonio Segni who hoped that India and Italy would continue their economic as well as cultural relations for mutual good. The Indian Prime Minister, in the course of his reply, re-affirmed his faith in the principles

* This article was received on the eve of the Big-Four Conference. [Ed. Indian Review.]

of democracy and in the right of every nation 'to function according to its own genius'. He also felt confident that the '*Panch Shila*' would create a sense of security amongst nations so that 'the fear of war may fade away.' In London, Shri Nehru and Sir Anthony Eden held important, though private, talks about the forthcoming Geneva Conference. Shri Nehru's analysis, based on a month's tour of Russia and other Communist European States, led him to the conclusion that 'the prospects for world peace are brighter today than ever before.' Although a section of the British press tried to "play down" the Indian Prime Minister's visit to London, the average Britisher welcomed Shri Nehru's efforts in the cause of world peace. We are confident that Nehru-Eden talks would yield fruitful results and pave the way for a helpful "Summit" Conference at Geneva.

It was a significant coincidence that on the day the Prime Ministers of India and Britain completed their discussion, the 82-year old British philosopher and humanist, Prof. Bertrand Russell released 'a solemn warning against the perils of nuclear war', signed by Dr. Einstein and seven other scientists of world fame. The warning which Prof. Einstein had signed just before he passed away on April 18 said:

"Here, then, is the problem which we present to you, stark and dreadful and inescapable: Shall we put an end to the human race or shall mankind renounce war?"

The eminent scientists urged the Governments of the world "to realize and to acknowledge publicly that their purposes cannot be furthered by a world war" and that they should try "to find peaceful means for settlement of all matters of dispute between them." Their final appeal runs as follows:

"We appeal as human beings to human beings. Remember your humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new paradise; if you cannot, there lies before you the risk of universal death."

India has always stood for peace and non-violence. The Father of our Nation taught us the eternal values of Ahimsa, both in internal and international spheres. Shri Nehru, in the true spirit of his Master, has been playing a very vital role in world affairs by following the policy of non-alignment with either of the Power Blocs. In the beginning, this policy of peace and non-alignment was scoffed at even in this country. But India remained firm and unshakable and stoutly

refused to be a cog in the wheel of international power politics. This policy is now yielding rich dividends both internally as well as internationally. India has not only been able to steer clear of both the Blocs but has been a source of strength and inspirations to many other countries of the world. We do hope that our Prime Minister's recent tour of Europe would be helpful in creating a favourable atmosphere for the Geneva Conference and, thus, pave the way for lasting peace and friendship amongst nations. We earnestly feel that India—the land of Gandhi—is the land of destiny and Shri Nehru is the man of destiny. Free India is destined to play a vital role in bringing about world peace and international Brotherhood.

THE NATIONALISATION OF INSURANCE

FOR too long have people, especially of a particular political persuasion, been talking of nationalising insurance in this country without caring to convince themselves or the public, of the definite advantages of such a course. Whenever reference has been made to this subject, these protagonists have said no more than that it would place ample additional resources at the disposal of the State and that, in any case, it would not make matters worse than they have been—a very poor argument. Presumably because of this there was no disposition on the part of insurers to take the suggestion seriously, despite assertions even by official spokesmen that the question was receiving consideration. But, after the Prime Minister himself declared recently that personally he was in favour of nationalising insurance and banking at the right time, insurers must have begun to feel that the threat of nationalisation is both real and imminent. This doubtless explains the prominent attention that the subject received at the hands of Mr. A. D. Shroff, Chairman of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, recently, in Bombay. After

thoroughly examining all aspects of the problem, Mr. Shroff has established that while the so-called gains from nationalisation of insurance are extremely dubious, the move is not without serious risks, risks that the country can ill afford at the present time more especially in the context of its five-year development plans.

There are five heads under which the subject has been appropriately examined, namely, the purpose of the proposal to nationalise, the character of the industry and its adaptability to nationalisation, the record of the industry, the ability of the industry as it is constituted at present to continue to contribute to the economic development of the country, and the experience of other countries which have sought to nationalise insurance.

The underlying object of nationalisation of insurance, in so far as those who advocate it have averred, is that it is basic to the national economy and that the resources of the industry would be available for development purposes, particularly in the public sector. But it has been proved ere now that this

assumption is quite unfounded. In the first place, the resources are not as abundant as they are made out to be, what with a per capita life insurance of Rs. 25 and a per capita premium of Rs. 1-5 (in 1952) as compared to Rs. 8,365 and Rs. 327 in the United States and Rs. 1,840 and Rs. 106 in the United Kingdom, respectively. The population covered by life insurance in India is still below 5 per cent of the families as against nearly 80 per cent in the United States. Moreover, under the Indian Insurance Act, very little discretion is allowed to the insurer in the matter of investment of funds. It is noteworthy that, in practice, insurers in India actually invest a larger percentage of their funds in Government securities than in other forms of investment such as equities and immovable property. Thus, the consideration that more resources would be available to the government if insurance were nationalised is not borne out by facts.

Those who talk of nationalising insurance are not themselves very clear as to whether they would want nationalisation of all branches of insurance, that is, both life and general. Even countries economically more advanced than India where enthusiasts of nationalisation have not been found wanting have stopped at nationalising life insurance and, subsequently, have had to go on slow on nationalisation of life insurance as well. The experience of several countries with State-owned and State managed insurance, such as Poland, France, Russia, Sweden and New Zealand, among others, to which Mr. Shroff has drawn attention, makes an illuminating commentary and is not without its moral to countries like India which are thinking of action along similar lines. The record of performance of these countries convincingly proves that general insurance does not only not readily lend itself to nationalisation but will greatly undermine the sound position of

insurers, especially in the foreign field. It would therefore be unfortunate if Indian insurance, which has only lately begun to make notable progress in this field in neighbouring countries, were to be nationalised and thereby made to suffer a setback.

Before an existing scheme of things is replaced by another, it is necessary not only to prove the merits of the new one that is sought to replace it but also to establish that the existing scheme has failed to come up to expectations. It cannot be seriously contended by any one that the performance of the Indian insurance industry, whether on the life side or on the general side has not been satisfactory, although it may not be spectacular.

Then, again, it is pertinent to examine whether, with all the development programmes that India has before it, it should not explore every avenue to harness the savings of the community effectively before tampering with the existing agencies and thereby causing avoidable dislocation. Before embarking upon nationalisation of insurance, the authorities will also do well to ask themselves the question whether they have the requisite trained field organisation to tap the immense potential resources yet awaiting to be tapped in this sphere. It should not be forgotten, incidentally, that this would entail the diversion of both men and money from their present assignment with all its consequences. In fine, while it is doubtful whether nationalisation of insurance will at all benefit the Government, it is sure to retard the progress of our development plans, besides depriving the private sector of a potentially effective source of capital formation. *Eastern Economist*.

The Historic Geneva

BY MR. MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN

TALLEYRAND is alleged to have said, "There are five continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Geneva." A true Genevese might be defined as a person who is incapable of ever getting the real point of that remark.

For more than two thousand years this city has sat astride the Rhone and defied all comers. For more than a thousand years it was a mighty fortress of stone, very difficult to conquer. Now the walls are gone; and the city is impossible to conquer.

Stronger than stone is the capacity of the Genevese for living in this world, but not of it; for taking much of the world's goods and ideas, but on their own terms; for letting the stranger freely enter their gates, but never their hearts; and for building about themselves and their fair city a barrier so finely wrought as to be invisible but infinitely stronger than steel or rock because it is of the mind.

Talleyrand's quip was made, if at all, just about the time Geneva appeared to be merging itself in a larger whole by joining the Swiss Confederation. But his point is perhaps even easier to grasp today. One hundred and forty-one years later the only road out of town that does not lead promptly to France is known to every Genevese as "the road to Switzerland." Nobody who finds anything incongruous in an "International Committee of the Red Cross" consisting entirely of Genevese citizens can even begin to understand how Geneva looks from its "continent" upon the world.

HOST TO BIG FOUR

This summer, Geneva has been the scene of a Big Four meeting and of the first world conference on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in addition to playing host to its usual summer quota of United Nations com-

mittees, councils, etc. At the summit meeting this month the heads of the Governments of the United States, Russia, Britain and France sat at a table in the United Nations Palace and decided, some think, the immediate fate of our world. Spectacular as any such parley is certain to be, however, it may have less lasting influence on civilization than the August conference on nuclear energy, called by the United Nations. At this conference Russia and the West will vie in holding out to politically doubtful and economically backward countries the promise of a better future based on the new energies that have been released.

These are both, indeed, tremendous events, which may greatly influence the life of every living person and those of billions yet to be born, but they will not, one may be sure, greatly influence the daily life of Geneva, accustomed to seeing conferences come and go like the clouds over Mount Blanc.

Geneva probably plays host to more international gatherings than any other city in the world, although not, as a rule, the largest ones. It is not, except for very brief periods, such as during the Big Four meeting, a great political capital as it was in the days of the League, of Briand and Stresemann, when Europe's fate could be settled in a quiet lakeside cafe.

There are seven major organs of the United Nations, four other inter-governmental organizations with substantial staffs and budgets, and fifty-six international non-governmental organizations (such as the Y. M. C. A. World Jewish Congress and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) with world headquarters or substantial branch offices here. The Palais des Nations, which more than held the entire League, has had to be enlarged by about 15 per cent to hold only the European headquarters of the U. N. and parts of a few specialized agencies.

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THE NEW GERMAN ARMY

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INTERNATIONAL CITY

All this makes it an international city, in the sense that there are a lot of different nationalities about the town. But it is not a cosmopolitan city, like Tangier, or Chicago, or Paris. There are no "quarters" in Geneva that recall anything but some other quarters of Geneva. The population of the canton—which includes a few square miles of territory around the city proper—consists of 50 per cent non-Genevese Swiss (who retain the citizenship of their native cantons unless they go through a naturalization process), 17 per cent other nationalities and only 33 per cent Genevese.

But the "Geneva-ness" of Geneva is strangely unaffected by this mixture. An Italian may run a restaurant here, but it will be a Genevese restaurant, not Italian. A Frenchman may run a cafe, but it will be so Genevese (as compared to one two miles away in Annemasse, France) that if you woke

up in it after amnesia you would not fail to guess correctly where you were.

Does the atmosphere and character of Geneva contribute to the quieting of tempers and the settlement of conflicts around the conference table? Many statesmen and officials, and all Genevese, believe that it does.

Every diplomat knows that a conference in Washington is dominated in a real, though intangible, sense by the views and domestic political forces of the United States; a conference in London by things British. In Geneva a conference is dominated by an atmosphere the chief element in which is complete indifference to the issues or the outcome, and the second most important component of which is a professionally courteous, but sincere, effort to help everybody have a good time.

The New German Army

BY MR. MELVIN J. LASKY

THE Federal Republic of Germany, whose red-black-and-gold flag now flies at SHAPE headquarters in Paris, alongside the banners of fourteen other NATO nations, is (like Iceland) an ally without an army. As yet, not a single German tank, plane or uniformed soldier is at the disposal of SHAPE'S commander, General Gruenther. On paper, however, Germany's new army has been organized. For almost five years the plans have been ready, awaiting unanimous Western approval of rearmament, and now the signal has been given. The first cadres are about to be sent off for specialized training. Weapons and equipment are in United States depots, crated and marked for transfer.

These preparations are being accompanied by debate in the West German Parliament over measures relating to the new army—measures which seek to cast it in a new and quite different mould from that of the past. The aim is to abate the fears held in Paris and London—and equally here in the West German capital—that a resurrected German army of twelve (and ultimately twenty-four) combat divisions would throw its dark shadow, at home, across Germany's fragile democratic institutions and, abroad, over the alliance with Germany's Western neighbors. Will traditional militaristic and aristocratic tendencies be revised? How can the new military machine be kept from relapsing into the old Prussian pattern? There are good reasons for such questions.

One of them can be illustrated by a personal anecdote. In the still-civilian headquarters of the German SHAPE delegation billeted in the Hotel d'Iena in Paris, the young man at the reception desk took my name and noted that I was to see Herr Doktor Speidel, the chief German representative. He rose from his chair and stood stiffly at attention in the old army tradition as he raspingly announced, "Herr von Lasky to see Herr General von Speidel!"

During the next few days the story of the two gratuitous "vons" added by the young man drew polite, perfunctory chuckles here and in Allied circles in Paris, but the chuckles were invariably followed by a serious, humorless discussion of the hopes and dangers of the new German army.

Have the lessons of the past been learned?

Throughout most of its history the German army was a power unto itself. Under the Prussian traditions it was for two centuries a "state within a state," and as such knew no constitutional or civilian controls. (Writing from the court of Frederick, Count Mirabeau once noted that Prussia was an army which owns a state.) The army was responsible only to the "Imperial War Lord." It selected its own staff officers according to its own caste standards and systematically excluded any "liberal or democratic" elements.

FOR WAR OR PEACE

The old army was capable during most of the national crises of making war or peace, shaping foreign policy and reorganizing the home front. It was the instrument with which the Reich was created and its prestige commanded society's supreme respect. More than that, it superimposed its ideals on the nation. It "militarized" Germany—physically, with its contagious insistence on habits of obedience, duty and collective

idealization of war as the source of the "noblest virtues."

Even in the brief interval of the Weimar Republic its power was not curbed. In the tragic Weimar situation, the German Army emerged from the defeat of World War I traditionally intact, older than the new state, and sounder, stabler, stronger. In the crisis of 1919, President Ebert was able to establish himself only on the basis of his pact with General Groener, and in the crisis of 1923 when he asked the army's commander, General von Seeckt, whether the Reichswehr would back him up, he was brutally told, in that famous and fateful exchange, "The Reichswehr will back me up."

In view of this past the pessimism expressed both here and abroad over the future of the new army is understandable. It has prompted the dismal surmise that (in the words of Wheeler-Bennett) "this is merely 'where we came in' in the repetitive history of the German Army in politics." There is nowhere in Bonn an easy sense of confidence. The Government as well as the Opposition knows that the German state is facing its most difficult task, that it may well be opening a Pandora's box.

But with this troubled concern there is also a new and quite remarkable spirit in Germany (at least among the political elite)—a passionate determination "to make the thing work," an open-eyed awareness of the pitfalls of the past, a will on the part of Liberals, Socialists and Conservatives alike to integrate the new military apparatus into the democratic order which would control it, shape it, infuse it with a new temper.

PLAN FOR CONTROL

Civilian control of the army is the heart of the matter. To achieve that the West German Administration has drafted a proposed

basis for a democratic military establishment along the lines of the American and British models. It calls for three categories of service—volunteer, conscript, and re-enlistment and defines the rights and duties of men and officers and their relationship to each other. It gives the electoral franchise to both men and officers but forbids political activity within the precincts of military establishments. Under it, any acts against the democratic order will be regarded as disciplinary offences.

One thing is quite clear, and it is cause for optimism: never in all their history have the Germans had a more favorable opportunity to solve the centuries-old contradiction between soldier and citizen.

I have heard from both officers and civilians the phrase "*Gnads des Nullpunktes*," meaning the advantage of having to start from scratch. Prussia has been dissolved by Allied fiat and Potsdam lies behind the Iron Curtain. Most of the old officer caste is gone, and with it that half-feudal landed gentry and that imperial-minded high society in which the resplendent uniform was a pride and glory.

Germany (or at least the free Western half of it) has become for the first time a "bourgeois" country, and is adopting with a vengeance middle-class ideals which had never before taken root.

Neither among the young nor the old is there that peculiar starry-eyed penchant for the military. "Where shall we find the generals for our new army?" Dr. Hans Speidel said to me, with a note of desperate puzzlement. "Those colleagues of mine who, because of competence and character,

we would like to have for the job, are mostly in profitable business or industry and are reluctant to get out."

For the Bonn Republic this is a technical personnel difficulty, but also a unique political advantage. Civilian authority for the first time has a chance to assert itself.

Today, the West German state is already there, secure and fairly sound, and the military forces after a decade's complete dissolution are being reorganized under its power and protection. The Federal Republic is determined (and no one in it more stubbornly than Chancellor Adenauer) to own its army. It is creating the army, not the other way around.

The Germans are reluctant recruits, and neither Chancellor Adenauer nor any other contemporary spokesman has dared to present the project of rearmament with any note of flag-waving enthusiasm. They do not want an army that "makes politics," and they fear the resurgence of the kind of powerful uniformed personalities—Von Moltke, Hindenburg, Ludendorff—who have overshadowed the state.

They are even terrified at the prospect of entrusting the youth of the nation to professional drillmasters whose stance, vocabulary, and rasping command voice have moulded too many generations. Worst of all, they have come to know a little of the mercurial and schizophrenic aspects of their own German temperament and they fear they may even relapse and enjoy it.

Nevertheless, it may be that to have marked all the pitfalls is to have run half of the course. Never before have so many Germans been vibrantly aware of the dangers of militarism. [New York Times.]

The Suez Canal

THE opening of the great waterway linking the Mediterranean with the Red Sea was in 1869 the occasion for a series of receptions and celebrations of a magnificence and pomp rarely paralleled outside Hollywood sets. Empress Eugenie and a substantial following of all that was best in European aristocracy

were treated to a series of lavish entertainments ranging from immense fireworks displays and Arab fantasies on the shores of the Great Bitter Lakes to performances of Aida at the Cairo Opera House, which had been built in three months for the occasion.

The Suez Canal Company was formed in 1856 when Mohammed Said, Viceroy of Egypt, granted a concession allowing the Company to construct, maintain and exploit the Canal until the year 1968, when it would revert to the Egyptian Government.

The construction of the Canal was conceived and carried out by Ferdinand de Lesseps. The opening up of a short sea route between Europe and the East was the realisation of a project dreamed of by rulers and engineers over the centuries. The work thus transformed what had been an arid desert into a great international waterway; and at the same time, over the years, brought prosperity to the whole Isthmus, making possible the exploitation of many local products, such as salt, phosphates, chemical fertilisers and cement, all of which, with a flourishing fishing industry, give employment to large numbers of people living in the area.

Funds for the building of this great project were provided by more than ten different countries and to emphasise the international status of the Canal, de Lesseps offered shares in the Company to the fourteen countries he thought would be most interested in the scheme, the remaining 40 per cent of shares being held by the Viceroy. In 1875, however, the Viceroy offered his shares for sale, and after a dramatic decision by Disraeli, Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time, they were bought by the British Government, which thus became owner of nearly half the total shares. The greater part of the remainder of the shares are held by France, and the Board of Directors is at present composed of representatives from Great Britain, France, Egypt, Holland and the U. S. A.

The operative headquarters of the Canal Company is in Ismailia, situated half-way down the Canal. Port Said, with its harbour facilities, and owing to the fact that 50,000,000 tons of shipping pass through it annually, is the centre of the main maritime

activities; while Suez, with its expanding oil refineries, is playing an increasingly important role at the southern extremity.

The Company's administrative office is in Cairo; there is an agent in London and the head office, where matters of policy are decided over adaptation of work on the Canal is in Paris.

It is interesting to note the changes that have occurred since World War II in the nature of merchandise passing through the Canal. Before the war, machinery and industrial products passed from north to south, while little more than agricultural products were sent from south to north. Since then, agricultural products (cereals, etc.) from America, Canada and Russia, go south-wards down the Canal, while oil (55,651,000 tons in 1953, comprising 75 per cent of the traffic of the Canal) goes northwards. Indeed, since the opening of the oil refineries east of Suez, the number of loaded north-bound tankers is greater than ever.

Great Britain is still the main user of the Canal, though the percentage of British traffic has dropped from 75 per cent between the two wars, to 33.7 in France 9 per cent, Panama 8.6 per cent, Liberia 5.4 per cent, Italy 5.4 per cent and U. S. A. with 4.4 per cent.

With the rapidly increasing size of modern tankers (the largest super-tankers are already up to 64,000 tons), and the augmenting volume of traffic through the Canal, it has been found necessary for Suez Canal Company to plan yet another programme of improvement (the eighth), to widen and deepen the 100 mile long waterway, which at present is 60 yards across, widening in places to 100 yards, with a depth of 36 ft. at the lowest water level.

(a) The construction of two deviations to the east of the Canal, the first more than 2 kms. long to the South of Port Said, the other about 4 kms. long in the Great Bitter Lake near Kabrit.

(b) The widening of the canal along 24 kms. to the South of the Small Bitter Lake.

(c) The widening and the deepening of the canal along 18 kms. half way along the canal in the Ferdan region.

The works will continue during three years and they are expected to cost L. E. 2.5 million.

The work of the Canal Company includes the constant maintenance of the Canal itself against erosion of the banks caused by the daily passage of ships; dredging operations to combat encroaching sand; as well as the many ambitious schemes already carried out, and plans for the future. Vast workshops are situated in Port Said for repairs to the large fleet of tugs, dredgers, launches and other craft in constant use in the harbour and up and down the Canal. A system of watches covering twenty-four hours of each day is maintained at the Port Offices of Port Said, Ismailia and Port Tewfik (Suez), where planning of convoys and the allocation of pilots' duties are carried out, while Port Said has the

added duties of making berthing arrangements for the incessant movement of ships in the harbour. Finally, there is the piloting of ships which takes place both by day and by night in a system of north-bound and south-bound convoys, where pilots are on duty, on an average, twelve hours at stretch.

The co-operation between the different nationalities working together in the Company is of the closest, and the relations between the Company and the Egyptian Government have always been most cordial. The Company, for example, has been granted special status via-a-vis the law which lays down that 75 per cent of employees, and 90 per cent of workmen of companies operating in Egypt must be Egyptian. In the case of the Suez Canal Company; however, the application of this law has been modified, so that the conditions need not be fulfilled until the end of the concession, though European technicians are being replaced as rapidly as possible by Egyptians.

In this way the ideal of its founders to bring east and west together by the peaceful passage of trade through an international waterway will continue to be its guiding principle.

Wimbledon

BY MR. FAITH HENLEY

WIMBLEDON denotes two different things, according to whether you are a resident or a visitor. To those who live there, it is a pleasant south-western residential suburb of London. To the outside world, the name stands simply and solely for the famous lawn tennis tournament which occupies the last two weeks of June each year. It is the tournament, rather than the suburb, that is being referred

to when the word "Wimbledon" crops up in this article.

When Wimbledon began—in 1874—there were only 22 competitors, all of them men. Nowadays the number is around 300, with 128 men and 96 women entering for the singles championships alone. The tournament is organised jointly by the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club (on whose courts it is

played) and the Lawn Tennis Association; and lady entrants pay 10s. less than the 35s. entrance fee required from the men—a gesture which suggests a lingering touch of deference to the fair sex.

The present headquarters of the All-England Club cost £140,000 to build and were opened by King George V in 1922. There are 17 grass courts, and immediately one year's events are over, preparations are started for the next season; the very first job is to re-sow with a special seed the turf of the Centre Court where the principal encounters take place. Court Number One is also re-sown, but with a different kind of grass. The Head Groundsman, who has twelve assistants, works fulltime all the year round, and he has to look after nine hard courts as well.

The players are just as well looked after as the courts. The dressing-rooms are well equipped, and last year blue towels were provided for the men and pink ones for the ladies. Cars are sent to bring players to their matches, and runs of iced water are ready to refresh the opponents when they are changing sides during a hard battle.

Ball-boys are chosen from the Barnardo Homes in Hertfordshire, and they train among themselves until a few days before the tournament opens, when they have a couple of dress rehearsals with the Club staff at Wimbledon. During the actual Championships, they probably retrieve well over ten thousands balls!

A pleasant tradition at Wimbledon is the presentation of bouquets of flowers to the lady finalists as they come on the Centre Court for the deciding battle of the singles championship. Perhaps one day the two men will be offered similar tributes; why not conquerors' wreaths like the athletes of ancient Greece?

Wimbledon's first tennis champion in 1874 was Spencer W. Gore, and the first women's championship was won ten years later by Miss Maud Watson. She played in a brightly coloured flannel outfit, complete with a felt hat, and we are tempted to wonder which would be the greater sensation—Miss Watson on the Centre Court to-day or almost any of 1955's lady competitors in 1884! But Wimbledon would not be Wimbledon without its constantly changing fashions in dress—nor, for

that matter, without its personalities. And what wonderful personalities even the mere sight of the Centre Court recalls! High in the list of the Wimbledon immortals is the great Suzanne Lenglen, who won the women's singles six times running, thus beating the record of five successive victories in the men's championships gained by another great player, H. L. Doherty.

Then there was "bouncing" Jean Borotra, who played with such gaiety and obvious enjoyment that the crowds flocked to watch him; he had only to put on his famous beret, and he had them at his feet. About the same time, Betty Nuthall, a plump schoolgirl with long brown plaits, also played tournament tennis as if it were a jolly game, and not a matter of life and death. She was one of the youngest competitors ever to play at Wimbledon and must have been the very last to serve underhand.

The great boom in lawn tennis began after the First World War—largely as a result of the brilliance of Mademoiselle Lenglen, who was the first woman to come anywhere near the net. She was also one of the first tennis stars to introduce innovations in the way of sportswear, and her new-style dresses and coloured bandeaux were copied by tennis girls everywhere.

Another star at this time was "Big Bill" Tilden, who developed an untakeable cannon-ball service; and there were also the celebrated "Four Musketeers" from France—Borotra, Brugnon, Cochet and Lacoste.

In due course, Helen Wills succeeded Suzanne as the unbeatable woman champion, and she too introduced a new fashion—the eyeshade, which became as much the rage as the Lenglen bandeau. She also was a personality in the great tradition; in place of the volatile temperament of Suzanne, she fought her Wimbledon battles with an unruffled calm that earned her the nickname of "Poker-Face".

WORLD OF BOOKS

JANU'S DEATH AND OTHER KULAPATI'S LETTERS (First Series) by K. M. Munshi, Published for Hindustan Cellulose and Paper Co., Ltd., by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty, Bombay. Price Rs. 1-12-0.

Autobiography and letter-writing by persons of forethought like Governor Munshi almost with a view to future publication are always interesting and instructive. He says on page 43. "When I became a Central Minister, I was suddenly asked to administer the Controls and decided to make a success of them." May one say, with due respect, he has made a good success of writing letters with a view to future publication. Some of the sentences are very thought-provoking as for instance the following:—

"Advertising starvation deaths, for instance, creates the very conditions which every sensible man wishes to avoid." "The question is not: 'What should we do?'; but 'How shall we do it?'" "The passion to fight for the triumph of higher values cannot be generated by hearing lectures or reading books; by collecting or tabulating data; by weighing the pros and cons by logic or learned argument. The barren path of intellect does not lead to this creative energy. It is released only by faith in man's dignity and his freedom to follow the bent of his temperament; faith in the Motherland and in man's progress to Divinity; faith in the universality on which all creative power is based, that 'thou shalt enjoy only through renunciation', that friendship can only be won by truth, vigour only by self-restraint, riches only by honesty and self-fulfilment only by the surrender of possessions. Such faith alone gives that sense of mission which comes to consider all work as consecrated."

FLAMES AHEAD by Liu Pai-Yu, Foreign Languages Press, Peking.

This is another Chinese liberation war story. The descriptions of the magnificent Chinese terrain are thrilling. There is a lot of propaganda as when a mother, who had aged terribly but who was still tough and unyielding, took Liang Pin by the hand and said "See, son! The Whites tortured your father for two days and two nights, then they killed him with spikes. He called your name just before he died..." and then her shoulders hunched. This is very inflammatory and tendentious though not the less fascinating for it.

WEST TO-DAY by Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Asia Publishing Company, 16/1 Shyama Charan Das Street, Calcutta 12.

Dr. Ghosh after a short term as Chief Minister of Bengal became a socialist and then travelled over Britain, U. S. A., Holland, West Germany, Switzerland, France, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. A careful observer who kept detailed notes has given us a living picture of conditions in those countries. There are a number of interesting photographs also. While recognizing that the West has a lot to teach the East, he warns us against what he calls the "Neo-Brahmanism of scientists and technicians claiming special privileges for themselves." Considering the excellent get-up and the illustrations, the price Rs. 7 cannot be considered very high.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PHILOSOPHY, a Quarterly Bulletin I—1—January March 1954. International Institute of Philosophy, Paris. Price 3 dollars.

This publication by the International Institute of Philosophy gives short notes on books on philosophy under various recognized categories. This is an essential book most useful for savants and librarians.

JUSTICE AND PEACE FOR ALL Ideas and Ideals, Thoughts and Experiments by Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, East Bengal, and a writer on various aspects of Sociology. Pakistan Co-operative Book Society, Ltd., Chittagong. Dacca, Sylhet, Karachi. Price Rs. 7-8-0.

This is a most thought-provoking book. The author combines theory and practice and reading and experience in a most interesting amalgam. Thus about 'corruption' he says that contrary to the assertions of some that it has now increased that it has really decreased. Formerly "a prospective father-in-law would most anxiously enquire whether, and how much 'upari' (extra income) his prospective son-in-law's job carried." This 'upari' probably corresponds to our Tamil 'Kambalam' to supplement the 'Sambalam'. He has rather caustic remarks to make when he says "We jibe at Secretariat and official Red-tapism but what about Legal Turns, Mazes and Puzzles?" He has practical ideas to give about re-organization but, it is to be feared, the expense will be beyond the amount acceptable to those in power. As he says, "Public want sympathy, help, succour—and give all Justice" and they can attempt a better approach to the same if they carefully study this book.

THE MYSTIQUE OF MODERN MONARCHY by Percy Black, Assistant Professor of Psychology, New Brunswick University. Price 8s. 6d. Watts and Co., Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London 4.

The blurb says it is an original and scientific contribution made with Transatlantic detachment to our knowledge of why English speaking peoples react as they do to the British Crown.

The book reads like Table Talk rather than like a scientific study with paragraph headings for very short paragraphs like "Magnet theories", "Multi-Faceted Phenomenon", "Masquerade for Democracy", "Brave word of Men", "A Young Woman's story" etc. In spite of the author's prophecy

(Or is it hope), that the British Monarchy will one day fade out as a mystique (or is it mistake), he rightly says "Getting rid of the monarchy will be no panacea for the ills of the Commonwealth and the world. Problems of hatred, filth, sloth, and human misery will not immediately dissolve." People may rant that a young inexperienced lady like Queen Elizabeth not yet aged enough to be elected President of India (he must at least be thirty-five years of age) is an expensive luxury to be the Ceremonial Head of the entire Commonwealth and an Elected Monarch by Merit would be logically better. Life is not built on logic but on experience and this lady of Norman, French, Welsh, German, Scotch, and Continental extraction is more acceptable to the English and the eastern races than an elected person would be. A hereditary ceremonial head is cheaper than an elected one as Bernard Shaw pointed out and as one French philosopher said even if there were no God, we would have to invent one to carry on without going mad. The author reminds one of the country girl who said, "Why do they crane their necks to look at the King; he seems just an ordinary male to me."

PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS by A. J. Ayer, Grote Professor of the Philosophy of Mind and Logic in the University of London, published by the Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London. Price 18s.

This is a re-print of various essays by the Grote Professor of Philosophy in the University of London. The essay on "Phenomenalism" is written in the best Socratic style, with its speculations that Dr. Crippen might have been put off from murdering his wife by the presence of a mouse though it would remain true that Dr. Crippen did murder his wife. He very rightly concludes in the essay on "Freedom and Necessity" that the future course of events is not already decided, that we are not helpless prisoners of fate but that only human behaviour can be predicted without affecting the reality of the freedom of the will.

UNIVERSITY TEACHING OF SOCIAL SCIENCES—POLITICAL SCIENCE by William A. Robson. Unesco. Orient Longmans Ltd. Mount Road Madras. Price 1 50 8s. 6d.

Professor Robson as Rapporteur-General of the International Political Science Association has done an excellent piece of work. Starting with the First Chapter on the scope, content, and nature of Political Science, one is led imperceptibly but compellingly through the actual state of the teaching of Political Science to the Tenth Chapter on the Problems and Needs of Political Science. Aristotle said man is a political animal by birth; the author demonstrates that if politics are to be lifted from the animal level to the human and even the divine level, systematic teaching by methodical observers and thinkers working untrammelled by the terrors of the Official Secrets Act, by regulations making it impossible to participate in public or political affairs even though such participation do not prevent their fulfilling their duties as teachers, by insecurity of tenure and emoluments, is absolutely necessary. The Appendices fulfil the expectations of accuracy, thoroughness, and systematic arrangement aroused by the author's post in the London School of Economics and Political Science. This is a very good investment for Libraries, publicists, legislators and all interested in the future of political life.

THE FOUNTAINS. By Lakshminarayan Sahu. Published by Mrs. Santilata Sahu Deulsahi, Cuttack.

This is definitely "Minor Poetry", not in the sense of classics prescribed for detailed study at the Universities, not in the unkindly sense of what is not poetry at all and written by one who has not the excuse of being a minor, not yet of age to write such stuff, but as rather bad rendering into English of what we have no doubt are excellent poetical conceits in the Oriya language. Why can we not as Servants of India restrict ourselves to our mother tongue. One sounds silly in English

worshipping Dr. Raghu Vira "with rose and pink and lily..." "The peak of heat, the peak of love, I shall carry you with a coup d'etat" sounds utter nonsense. "Let struggle be on and Light will be on" "Upon Mahatma Gandhi's name and honour. This Government is selling liquor" are other choice specimens.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA by Helen Lamb, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Friends' Book Depot, 12, University Road, Allahabad 2. Price Rs. 4

This book is written by a person who has got over the white man's description of the 1857 affair as a "Sepoy Mutiny" but has not come to Savarkar's description of it as 'Indian War of Independence'. Her description of it is 'the Indian Rebellion of 1858' and this colours both the descriptive and the analytical portions of this short study. Loose writing, like saying "the relegation of economic development to second place, at least in procedure if not in importance, came out clearly in the hands-off attitude of Indian Congress Leaders towards the Princely States", is the inevitable consequence of this undecided state of the author's mind. (page 5). Even in respect of population, generalities and platitudes like "Perhaps even more fundamentally, in more long-run terms, India needs the new outlook and scale of values, stressing the individual instead of the family, which accompany industrialization and which ultimately help to bring down the birth rate", characterise this book. On the whole, the book, though very interesting, can only be described as loose thinking aloud as shown by questions like "Was the underlying agricultural situation India's Achilles' heel?" (page 63). Even the conclusion that "It will require an immense effort on the part of the Indian people and all the understanding and support they can obtain from abroad" sounds both stale and unprofitable.

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

Ceylon

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Mr. A. Aziz, President of the Ceylon Democratic Congress, who was in Bombay on July 26 said that the Planters' Association, Ceylon, had issued a circular requesting all its members not to employ workers who could not prove that they had been in the country before 1949.

They were also to request all their employees employed after 1949 to prove that they had been in Ceylon before 1949 or else they would cease to employ them.

Mr. Aziz met the Press at the Taj Mahal Hotel. He said that any discussions between the Governments of India and Ceylon, pertaining to the citizens of Ceylon and the stateless people, should be held with the direct participation of the Ceylon Democratic Congress.

This should be so because the C.D.C. was the only representative organisation of the Indians settled in Ceylon who were not Indian citizens, as they had a paying membership of 2,00,000 thus embracing the whole Indian settlers' population as the membership represented only the heads of families.

He said that of the 2,37,000 applications received for Ceylonese citizenship, only 30,000 people were granted citizenship while one and a half lakhs had been rendered stateless. Specially since January 1955 for every one acceptance, there were 3,000 rejections of applications.

He added that though the people of Indian origin formed only 10 per cent of the population of Ceylon, they contributed 50 per cent of the Government revenue. Yet these people were treated as political orphans and given no civic rights. A glaring example of this was in education on which the Ceylon Government spends 14 crores of its revenue

of 100 crores and hardly any of this is spent on the plantation population of which 80 per cent are of Indian origin.

Prime Minister Nehru told the Lok Sabha on July 28 that the position in regard to people of Indian origin in Ceylon was "according to our view, very unsatisfactory."

Answering a series of questions relating to the issue of people of Indian descent in Ceylon, Mr. Nehru pointed out that although the enactment of the Ceylon Citizenship Act did not concern India directly, "it does concern us indirectly."

"The broader question remains and it is causing as much concern" added Mr. Nehru.

Burma

INDIANS IN BURMA

U Aung Soe, Burmese Ambassador to India, said at Calcutta on July 19 that all-outstanding problems of Indian settlers in Burma had now been solved.

Talking to reporters, U. Aung Soe said that distribution of land among Indian settlers in Pegu District in Central Burma had also been made.

He, however, added that the Burmese Government would henceforward make a stricter check on remittances by Indian settlers so that no racket could develop.

Explaining the duties under the new assignment he said he would particularly strive to develop further the commercial relations between Burma and India.

Asked how Burma would dispose of her surplus rice he said they had already secured a market in European countries including Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russia, which are buying Burmese rice for the first time. The agreement which was on a barter basis would enable Burma to dispose of 200,000 tons of rice, and to get capital goods in exchange.

U Aung Soe said the Communists no longer constituted a major problem for the Burmese Government and were to be found only in isolated pockets in the interior.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

MAY

May 1 All-India 'presants' and workers' party decides to merge into the Mazdoor Kisan Party.

—World Meteorological organisations meet in Geneva.

May 2 Ambassadors of the Big Four—Britain, France, U. S. A. & Russia open talks at Vienna re. Austria treaty.

May 3 Finance Member C. D. Deshmukh announces in Parliament reductions in import duty on British textiles.

May 4 Rajya Sabha passes the State Bank of India Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha.

May 5 Mr. B. G. Kher is appointed Chairman of Hindi Commission.

—Afghanistan orders conscription.

—West Germany becomes Sovereign State.

May 6 Kabul rejects Pak ultimatum.

—V. K. Krishna Menon leaves for Peking re. talk on Formosa.

May 7 Dr. Mathai is appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the State Bank.

May 8 Congress Working Committee meets in Berhampur.

May 9 A. I. C. C. meets in Berhampur.

May 10 Pak Federal Court by a majority declares that the dissolution of the constituent Assembly is legal and the calling of the convention is in order.

May 11 Russia announces new disarmament Plan.

May 12 Big-Four accord on Pact for Austria.

—4th General Assembly of the International Press Institute meets at Copenhagen.

May 13 The Warsaw Conference sets up a Unified High Command for East Europe.

—The ten-nation Conference of Asian members of Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meets at Simla.

May 14 Nehru—Ali talks begin at New Delhi.

—Russia and seven East European Communist countries sign a Defence Pact.

May 15 Austria becomes a free independent nation.

—Mr. Malcolm Macdonald is appointed U. K. Envoy to India.

May 16 V. K. Krishna Menon meets Mr. Chou En-lai at Peking.

—15th Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce meets at Tokyo.

—The first Afro-Asian Students' Conference meets in London.

May 17 Iraq—Egyptian relations reach the breaking point.

May 18 The five nation disarmament Conference which met at London adjourns.

—Kabul rejects Pak General Mirza's offer of friendship.

May 19 The Hindu marriage Act receives the assent of the President.

May 20 U. N. Team's Report on the Nekowal Incident says that Pakistan's violence was premeditated.

May 21 Goa Police open fire on the Satyagrahis.

—Mysore State decides to nationalise Bus transport in Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

May 22 The eight-man Noon Ministry is dismissed and Sardar Abdul Hamid is asked to form care-taker Government in Lahore.

—Yugoslavia is not joining Eastern Bloc.

May 23 Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon leaves Peking for New Delhi.

—Congress Central Parliamentary Board exonerates Mr. Jagat Narain, Transport Minister of Punjab of all allegations of corruption and nepotism.

May 24 S. Africa Government debars 4000 coloured children from schools.

May 25 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad sails for Britain for holding talks in connection with the future of the India Office Library.

—Russia warns Italy against allowing American troops withdrawn from Austria.

May 26 Britain goes to polls.

—Committee of enquiry re. "Kashmir Princess" crash off Sarawak reports that it is due to Sabotage.

May 27 The Conservatives are returned to power by a big majority: Mr. Eden to continue as Prime Minister.

—India is elected to the Human rights commission of The United Nations.

May 28 A new Ministry of Iron and Steel is announced.

—Home Rule for Tunisia is conceded.

May 29 Agreement is reached in Pak-Afganistan dispute.

—Rail strike in U. K.

May 30 Sri N. M. Joshi is dead.

—V. K. Menon announces release of 4 U. S. Airmen by China as first step for easing world tension.

May 31 Queen Elizabeth declares a state of emergency in view of the railway strike.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

JUNE

- June 1 Pact for U. S. aid to India is signed at New Delhi.
- Mr. V. K. K. Menon leaves for London.
- June 2 A British Expedition led by Dr. Charles Evans conquers the 28,146 feet mount Kanchenjunga.
- June 3 France signs agreement giving Home Rule to Tunisia.
- Russia and Yugoslavia sign a declaration pledging closer co-operation thus ending their seven-year-old quarrel.
- Parliamentary Government is restored in East Bengal.
- June 4 Pt. Nehru leaves New Delhi for Russia.
- June 5 United Nations Committee declares racial discrimination is prevalent throughout South West Africa.
- Nehru in Prague on his way to Russia.
- June 6 Burma Tamilians meet in Conference at Rangoon.
- Five Man cabinet for East Bengal headed by Abu Hossain Sarker formed.
- June 7 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arrives at Moscow and is given a grand reception.
- The personnel of the Hindi Commission is announced.
- June 8 Portugal notifies the Indian Government that attacks on Portuguese territories in India "will be met with force."
- The 57 member Indian cultural delegation led by Mr. A. K. Chanda arrives in Peking for a two-month tour.
- June 9 Russia agrees to Geneva meeting of 4 Powers on July 18th.
- Attlee agrees to postpone retirement.
- June 10 Premier Bulganin gives a banquet in honour of Mr. Nehru.
- 4th batch of 120 volunteers enter Goa.
- June 11 Planning Commission sets up a Committee for village and small scale industries for inclusion.
- June 12 Mr. Nehru in Crimea: People give a grand welcome.
- June 13 General strike in Singapore: over 70,000 workers stop work as a protest against detention of six Trade Unionists.
- June 14 Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon meets Eisenhower.
- Dr. Adenauer meets Eisenhower re. unification of Germany.
- Mr. Amiruddin Ahmed becomes Governor of East Bengal.
- June 15 Ceylon-India talks end in failure.
- U. S. Signs treaty with Britain, Canada and Belgium for developing atomic energy for peaceful uses.
- Mr. Basanayake assumes charge as the first Ceylonese Chief Justice of Ceylon Supreme Court.
- Mr. Molotov arrives in New York en route to San Francisco Conference.
- June 16 Revolt in Argentine.
- Tito and Nu (Burma) sign agreement of co-existence.
- June 17 Government of India lodge protest against the Nekowal incident perpetrated by Pakistan.
- June 18 President awards "Asoka chakra" to the surviving crew of Kashmir Princess.
- June 19 Mr. Nehru in Leningrad: Grand reception takes place.
- June 20 U. N.'s tenth anniversary session meets in San Francisco.
- U. Nu meets Sir Anthony Eden and discusses Far East questions.
- June 21 Eden invites Nehru to London.
- June 22 Mr. Nehru and Bulganin sign the joint declaration at Kremlin.
- June 23 Sri Nehru leaves Russia.
- World Peace Congress meets in Helsinki.
- June 24 India and Norway sign a fresh trade agreement.
- Government of India float a new loan under the name of "National Plan Bonds".
- June 25 Two I. A. F. Dakotas collide in mid-air resulting in the death of 19 persons.
- Goa Police open fire on Indian Satyagrahis.
- June 26 Prime Ministers of India and Poland issue a joint declaration affirming faith in co-existence.
- June 27 Declaration of U. N. members' resolve to avoid war was read at the concluding session of U. N.'s 10th anniversary at San Francisco.
- President Tito accepts the Soviet invitation to visit Russia.
- June 28 Kabul rejects Pak demand: Talks fail.
- June 29 India protests to Portugal against her barbarous and inhuman ways of treating Goa Satyagrahis.
- June 30 Nehru arrives in Belgrade: Marshal Tito and citizens give unprecedented welcome.

READERS' DIGEST

LITERATURE IN NATIONAL LIFE

The latest issue of *Aryan Path* has a thoughtful article on "the Influence of Literature in National Life" by Mr. R. L. Megroz who expresses the hope that the function of literature in various nations in helping to preserve certain collective ideals may be extended in the near future to a more or less unified world.

The influence of literature may be maintained for some decades yet where nations, even great and ancient nations, are passing through a phase of intensified technological and educational change to bring their original culture into co-operative contact with the materially more advanced West. But in Britain, or for that matter in much of Europe and North America, new cultural factors have changed the outlook.

The coming of other means of mass communication, which is already having results in most Oriental countries and many African ones, has reached a point in parts of Europe and North America, largely through the films, the radio and television, which makes it questionable if the kind of literature we have had in mind will ever again achieve much "influence" in national life. It seems, indeed, that the more elementary methods of modern propaganda, which is too often only a technique of lying, will have less and less use for the printed word because this gives more opportunities for critical questions.

There is one ground for hope that a future remains for ideological creative writing, and that is in a continued extension of education everywhere. The functional activity of "literature" originally depended upon the amount of literacy in the nation. In many nations this is still alarmingly small, but immense efforts have been made, largely through Unesco and various national organizations, to spread literacy and make further education a normal process for all peoples. The potential consequences of this growing movement include a vast increase in the numbers of readers. Thus the function of literature in various nations in helping to preserve

certain civilized ideals may be extended in the near future to a more or less unified world.

It will certainly be needed, concludes the writer, in a world that is everywhere in peril of mistaking uniformity and passive obedience for vital unity which can tolerate, even encourage, endless variety.

SOVIET ARISTOCRACY

The Soviet Union which presents itself to the world as a classless society, is creating an aristocracy of its own, which, in many ways already rivals that of Czarist Russia, says a writer in *The Mail*.

Of the 215 million people in the U. S. S. R., some 100, he says, receive incomes approximating one million roubles a year. "Several hundred others have amassed fortunes over the past few years, which put them in the supposedly hated "millionaire" bracket (1 rouble is equal to Rs. 1-4).

These are the highest-ranking officials of the Communist Party, the Government, Army, and secret police, with a smattering of the intelligentsia included. Their number is growing gradually each year as Lenin's promises of an end to exploitation by a privileged few fade into history.

Actually, there are five distinct classes in Russia today. At the top of this elaborate socio-economic structure are the "millionaires", who average 85,000 roubles a month. On the next lower level are the Party and Government functionaries, factory managers, artists, scientists, "shock workers", and others who average 8,500 roubles monthly. Lower ranking officials, engineers, and technicians average 1,700 roubles a month.

In the fourth class are the workers and peasants. With luck, the average semi-skilled worker earns 600 to 700 roubles a month. The unskilled worker receives about half that amount.

In the fifth and lowest class are millions of slave labourers upon whom the Soviet economy is dependent.

KARMA AND CHRISTIANITY

Mr. Harold Tyrwhilt, writing in the recent issue of the *Theosophist* offers indications that Karma is an integral part Christianity and demonstrates the way in which one may use personal Karma as a means of salvation from the personality and its self-created troubles. He says:—

"It is of fundamental importance to realize that it is the Ego, not the personality, who is the maker of karma; for it is by the seed-idea in the mind, the essence of past lives plus present memories, that karma is generated. This seed-idea is always present in the mind, and by association manifests as an astro-mental entity, attracting to itself entities and elementaries of a similar nature, and it is these that flow into the personality compelling it to act. Thus when the philosopher, G. Gurdjieff, states that "a man comes into the world like a clean sheet of paper" he does not paint the whole picture; for inherent in the sheet are seed colorings which will presently appear as the sheet is written upon by all around—by education, morality, knowledge, and so on. Our sub-conscious mind is not of the personality alone.

In the New Testament we find the word "judgment," and the conception of the aspect of the justice of God expressing our ideas of Karma. First let us note some sayings of Jesus Himself, (*Luke 6, 37, 38*; Moffat translation):

Also, judge not, and you will not be judged yourselves: condemn not, and you will not be condemned: pardon, and you will be pardoned yourselves: give, and you will have ample measure given you—they will pour into your lap measure pressed down, shaken together and running over: for the measure you deal out to others will be dealt back to yourselves.

As we add to our book knowledge, a practice of the teaching we can come to know for ourselves the wondrous stilling of the mind, concludes the writer.

Then for the first time was touch reality and see ourselves as the makers of our own karma. In that stillness true creation occurs, which brings about an inward change. By that change the karma-producing thought is disintegrated; karma is made servant. Then follows in due time that birth which makes for the salvation of the world, the birth of Christos—true universal Love.

WOMEN AND TOILET

Padmini Sen Gupta in the course of an article to the *Hindu Weekly* on "Beauty culture in India" observes:

"It is the prerogative of woman to look as beautiful as possible and it is her heritage to exercise her charm to her utmost extent. Modern India, however, seems to be divided into two schools. Thus one feels that it must waive its right to all forms of vanity. Some of this group even indulge in untidy coiffures, and the usual trend of such women is to amuse themselves in criticising those who are smart and spend any time in make up or personal furnishing of any sort.

There is perhaps an atom of frustration in this form of criticism, because, which woman does not wish to exercise her powers of fascination? But these types preach service and the simple life. Strangely enough, many of them, in their coffers, possess diamond necklaces and a large amount of expensive clothes. These, if sold, would no doubt build a much needed hospital or school for the country; but such wealth is considered legitimate, a family right, a social tradition or whatever excuse these women have for possessing such money. In the meanwhile they preach their cult of simplicity and austerity and woe be to the vain woman!

The other school terms itself fashionable and spends a great deal of time in consulting fashion magazines and arguing with tailors as to the cut of *cholis*. Some prefer backless and others off-shoulder. I am afraid I do not know the names of the more modern vogues. Mascara, rouge, lip stick, hair-dos and up-to-date fashions in slacks, jeans and other American modes afford absorbing subjects of conversation. Neither are costume-jewellery, and a study of precious stones ignored. In fact everything is "*à la*"—as the French would say.

One cannot imagine why a happy middle school cannot be formed where women instead of going about either, like anaemic spiritual healers or stuffed dolls, look like normal human beings with the desire to dress and make up as much as their type of beauty will allow and with a wish to look pleasing to their fellow human beings. It has always been India's tradition for her women to dress as fascinatingly as possible. Even Savitri, that embodiment of chastity and wifely devotion was beautiful and shapely like a celestial; "her eyes had burning splendour, and were fair as lotus leaves; she resembled a golden image. She had exceeding sweetness and grace." Then again, we read of Anasuya giving Sita aids to beauty, including a noble garland, a rich robe, ornaments and an ointment for beautifying her person.

In fact aids to beauty are a well-known Indian tradition and perhaps if the Western lipstick was known centuries ago it may have been used, though not so profusely as the ultra-fashionable beauty of to-day. Kohl was known to have been used in 3000 B.C. for kohl flasks and small copper rods for its application have been found in Mohenjodaro, and Harappa. "Aryan women stained the soles of their feet and the palms of their hands with a bright crimson dye, extracted from the Sampan wood," and Henna, not to speak of vermillion powder and even saffron

have been used by Indian women through the ages to beautify themselves. Even men were said to use all kinds of aid during the Gupta Age to beautify themselves. To quote from Saleore's "Life in the Gupta Age," 24 regulations regarding toilets and cosmetics of man were assigned by Susruta to Kusana period. Some of them included the applying of collyrium to the eyes, massaging their head with oil, anointing the body with oil and shampooing it, using fragrant pastes and scents and accessories to increase one's charm and beauty.

Women after carefully dressing their hair, had to pay minute attention to their toilet, as can be seen in the Ajanta cave paintings and other heirlooms of art in India. The face especially had to be "an object of attraction" in women. They were meant to improve on the gifts of nature, so unlike modern austere critics who are determined that one should appear exactly as God made them. Sandalwood paste was most popular in olden days while plants yielding unguents like Ketiyaka and Harichandana were also well known. It was a common custom to perfume the hair with frankincense and dhupa and the limbs with scented musk. After the application of oils and pastes to beautify the skin, the eyes were traced with kohl, the vermillion mark placed on the forehead and cheeks painted with multi-coloured dots called *visesaka*. The lips were traced with lac dye or alaklaka and given a finishing touch with lodhra dust to lend them a touch of yellow. Lac dye was also used for the feet.

One cannot understand therefore why the austere school in India considers any form of make-up as anti national. It is only when they overdo this make-up that women look ridiculous. But the prerogative of every woman to look beautiful and fascinating has existed through the ages, and the less one criticises others for their forms of make-up or costume the better perhaps for the country.

BALANCED FOOD FOR THE MILLIONS

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has announced the laboratory perfection of a balanced "cheap food for the millions."

A two-ounce weight of the food, extracted from the oilcakes of groundnut, se-same and soyabean, was claimed to supply man's one-third requirements of calories and vitamins.

Essentially developed as a supplementary food, it was further claimed as capable in times of emergency, of replacing the staple food without the danger of getting any deficiency disease.

Its rich taste and versatility was demonstrated to a group of pressmen by Dr. K. V. Giri, head of the Biochemistry Department, and his collaborator, Dr. R. Rajagopalan, responsible for the development of what is now come to be styled as the "Bangalore Multi-purpose Food."

The development has excited the interest of not only the Government of India but the United States as well. The well-known American "Meals for the Million Foundation" struck with the profound nature of the achievement, has made a liberal grant to the institute to carry out mass feeding trials.

The Government of India also have proposed further developmental work and research in collaboration with the Food Technological Institute at Mysore, especially with reference to the keeping quality of the food, which is at present assessed to be somewhere about two years.

The foods extracted in flour form, is a mixture of oil cakes—three parts of groundnut, one part of sesame and one part of soya bean. The formula was arrived at two years ago after continual research since 1949 by Dr. Rajagopalan, who determined its biological value at 80.

The inspiration came through the American "meals for the million" evolved as far back as 1929 under a different formula altogether. Dr. Rajagopalan, however, claimed that the Bangalore multi-purpose food was no inferior to the American in nutritive value.

What is more, the Bangalore food excelled the American in point of taste, and Dr. Rajagopalan said that children relished it far better.

NEW LIGHT ON 1857 MUTINY

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Secretary of the Board of Editors of the "*History of the Freedom Movement*," disclosed that and revealing documents secured by the Board showed that the 1857 struggle—called the Mutiny by the British—was a national uprising and that it had begun a year earlier.

Mr. Ghosh was presiding over a meeting of M.P.'s in the Central Hall of Parliament to pay homage to the heroes and heroines of the 1857 struggle.

Mr. Ghosh, a revolutionary, who had spent 23 years in prison, said Bahadur Shah, the last of the Moghuls, had written in 1856 to the Princes of Rajasthan to unite and drive away the foreigners, saying that anyone of them, or a council, could rule the country. Documents from Bihar showed how Kuar Sahib, an irrepressible patriot, had organized the peasants. A record showed that the struggle had affected the distant Travancore-Cochin as well.

Daily Urdu papers for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 had been secured from a person in Hyderabad. Books written by missionaries, not British, have also been received, which contain diaries of the events.

Explaining the national character of the struggle, Mr. Ghosh said Hindus and Muslims then rose as one man in the provinces, as they did later in the 1942 Congress movement.

RUSSIA'S NEW PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT

Russia announced a new disarmament plan, including an international control body to supervise on the spot the elimination of atomic weapons. The official Soviet news agency, Tass issued the long official "declaration" which takes the form of a proposed resolution for the U. N. General Assembly.

The plan proposes that the General Assembly should "recommend the condemnation of any form of propaganda for a new war," abstention from "threats of force and respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of every State."

The proposal says success in negotiations on the Korean, Indo-Chinese and Austrian questions "shows that the possibilities of settling the unsolved international problems by means of negotiations between the Powers in the interest of peace, freedom and the national independence of peoples are still far from being fully exploited."

The plan proposes the withdrawal of the four Powers' occupation troops from Germany "with the exception of strictly limited contingents of troops which would be left temporarily on German territory until the conclusion of an agreement about their full withdrawal."

It is proposed that this strictly limited continuance of local police forces should exist in both parts of Germany under four-Power control.

"The U. N. General Assembly should welcome any other steps which could be taken by the four Powers" to withdraw their troops to unify Germany.

The Soviet news agency, which published the plan, said it was proposed to the London Disarmament Conference by the Soviet representative, Mr. Malik.

The resolution proposed for the U. N. Assembly calls for "liquidation of foreign military bases on the territories of other countries" which would have "great significance for the reduction of international tension."

It is proposed that countries with experience in the atomic energy field should give "broad industrial scientific and technical help" to other countries for peaceful purposes without any political or military conditions.

The declaration says the present international position "demands that urgent and real steps be taken towards reducing international tension and towards strengthening mutual trust in relations between States."

The proposal calls for the settlement of the Far Eastern questions, since "the existing tense situation in certain regions of the Far East is pregnant with the danger of a new war."

It calls for an end to "discrimination" in trade relations between all countries.

Without getting rid of such discriminations "it is impossible to count on the achievement of a real relaxation in international relations."

In regard to the proposed control organ for the reduction and prohibition of atomic weapons, the Soviet Union proposes that an International control organ "should set up on the territories of all States concerned, on a mutual basis, control points in large ports, railway centres, roads and airfields."

The task of these points would be to ensure that there should be "no dangerous concentrations of military land forces and also air and naval forces."

These points would prevent "sudden attacks" by one State on another,

This control organ "will have the right to demand from States the necessary evidence of conducting measures to reduce arms and military forces."

It would have the right of access to all materials "concerning the budget assignments of States for military requirements."

These measures concern the first stage of disarmament.

In the second stage, the international control organ would have the right "to carry out the controls on a permanent basis in sufficient measure to guarantee the fulfilment of the mentioned convention by all States."

The proposal adds: "To carry out an inspection, personnel chosen on an international basis will be engaged."

The control organ would have a staff of inspectors permanently in all countries signing the disarmament convention "who would have at any time direct access to all objects of control within the limits of the control functions fulfilled by them."

It is proposed that the control organs should make "recommendations to the Security Council on measures to warn and punish in connection."

The plan says: "On the basis of the above-mentioned principles, the functions and rights of the permanent international control organs must be made more precise, and appropriate instructions must be worked out with this aim."

SHINTOISM

The Review of Religions, a monthly published in West Pakistan, has an interesting article on the above subject:

Shinto, or *Kami-no-Michi*, meaning the Divine Way, is the name of the national religion of Japan which is still living among the Japanese people, and it is a designation given to the early religious belief of the Japanese about 600 B. C. So far as the time of its birth is concerned, *Shinto* has been in existence there from time immemorial, and accordingly there is no personal founder. It is essentially a system of nature-worship and

ancestor-worship. Ancestor-worship may be divided roughly into three parts: first, family ancestor-worship; second, clan ancestor-worship.

Shinto as a national or state religion culminates in the form of emperor-worship, not only in its naturalistic, but also in its ethico-intellectualistic stage. Therefore Japanese patriotism or loyalty was suffused with religious zeal. Herein lies one of the particular characteristics of the life or essence of *Shinto*. *Shinto* is understood by some Occidentals as being mere emperor-worship, but that is only an one-sided view of it. Misconception naturally arises when one regards the imperial ancestor-worship which plays the dominant part among the three kinds of worship. However, the imperial ancestor-worship of the people is only the homage to the first imperial ancestor. The orthodox tradition which claims the Japanese nation to be one huge family of homogeneous origin leads the faith of the people in praying for the welfare and the happiness of its patriarchal chief, the emperor. Thus the prosperity and safety of the emperor means also the welfare and happiness of the people. *Shinto* has never proselytized nor persecuted. The *Shintoists'* cardinal articles of faith are cleanliness and purity. These two commandments underlie all *Shinto* services and ceremonies. Cleanliness in heart and in body is very important. Thus the washing of the hands and cleansing of the mouth are necessary when one approaches a *Shinto* shrine for worship.

"The vital essence of *Shinto* manifests itself in an expression of that unique spirit of the national service of the Japanese people and *Shinto* expresses the relation between man and man and a recognition of divinity in humanity."

HOW A HUMAN BABY GROWS

"A human being begins its life within its mother exceedingly small, about as big as a grain of the finest table salt. It has to be at least a thousand million times heavier before it is big enough to face the world on its own," said Michael Abercrombie, Reader in Embryology in the University of London, broadcasting in the BBC'S "Woman's Hour." The human baby begins life as a mere speck of living matter which has to turn itself into a highly complicated organism and it makes biggest progress in these two tasks of growth and organisation in its first weeks of life. At a little over three weeks it has a beating heart with blood vessels in a body about an eighth of an inch long. By five to six weeks almost every organ of its body is at least roughed out and it is now about a third of an inch long. At about eight weeks it is an inch long and recognisably human, with an unmistakable face that has eyes and ears, and fingers and toes have appeared on its limbs. "A good deal of its skeleton is still made of pliable gristle. But it can already move."

The embryo gets all its food and requirements from its mother during its life inside her. It receives oxygen from her lungs, food materials from her intestines and liver, and gets rid of its waste products through her kidneys, and the transport system that carries all this is the mother's blood circulation. But the embryo is not part of the mother and is a unique individual from the first. Circulation is done by a special part of the shell, the placenta. The umbilical cord links this to the embryo and along the umbilical cord run the main blood vessels, carrying the embryo's blood and everything it needs to and from placenta. When birth comes many organs that have already been working will merely have to work harder but to others which could not work properly in the embryo independent life means a drastic change. For months the embryo has received oxygen and food and

rid itself of waste products by transporting them in the blood which flows in the umbilical cord to and from the placenta. After birth this channel is useless and it is one of the most marvellous pieces of co-ordinate mechanism in the history of a human being that in a matter of minutes the umbilical flow is turned off, the course of the blood stream drastically modified and other fundamental changes made in the blood vessels. It is a rapid and profound reorganization," says Dr. Abercrombie in conclusion, "yet it happens with wonderful smoothness and certainty. So does the whole swift transformation which converts the embryo from being practically one of its mother's organs into a baby which breathes its own air, digests its own food and, in fact, with a bit of help, lives its own life."

TOO MANY BABIES

Dr. Brock Chisholm, of Toronto, First Director of the World Health Organisation of the U. N. observes in the "The Journal of Family Welfare" on the above topic:

"Every day 69,000 more babies than the world total of people who die that day, join the 2,500,000,000 human beings who are already here. This means that every year more than 25,000,000 people are added to the total. If we don't stop now, in a few years there won't be room enough to sit down. This is not the gloomy prediction of professional pessimist. It's straight, unpleasant fact: by far the most serious problem facing us today is the over-production of people. Our own survival depends on how we decide to handle the population time bomb."

Already several countries are staggering under the burden of their enormous populations. Japan, for example, simply hasn't enough space for her people. In 1952, her population was nearly 86,000,000—and it increases by more than 1,000,000 a year.

India shares Japan's desperate plight. With a population of 3,60,000,000 and increasing by 5,00,000 a year—India cannot feed her people. India and Japan are not just sitting around waiting to be helped. They are attempting to save themselves but it is like trying to stop a flood with a toy shovel. India is in the middle of her first birth-control programme. But you must remember that no method costing even as little as \$1 a year would be valid in India. The people simply cannot afford it.

Japan is trying everything to reduce her birth rate. She has even had to legalize surgical abortion. The Japanese Government regrets this move as much as anyone else, but their situation is so desperate that they were forced to do it as the lesser of two evils.

The tragedy of over-population is not confined to Asia. About five years ago, the Italian government told the world it would have to export 600,000 people a year. This was the surplus, the over-production, the people who couldn't be fed. In the five years since, Canada has accepted less than 100,000 Italians. And the 1954 U. S. quota for Italians was 5,654.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN U. S. A.

The past three years have seen a steady increase in the number of Indian students enrolled at American schools and colleges with the total today reaching between the 1700 and 1800 mark.

A survey just completed by the international institute of Education reveals that the total is more than 400 above the enrolment three years ago and is almost 20 times the number of Indians who came to the United States to study a decade ago.

Male students, the survey shows, outnumber female students six to one but the Institute notes that the feminine representation is growing year by year.

Among the academic fields chosen by the Indians engineering is a consistent favourite with mechanical, chemical and electrical specialities ranking at the top of the list. Next among favorites are the physical and natural sciences—biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and physics.

Third most popular academic choice, the Institute reveals, is social science with medical science, the humanities, business, agriculture and education following in that order of preference.

Popular centres for Indian students, according to the Embassy, are the University of Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Ohio State and Purdue.

Indians, according to the International Institute represent the third largest group of overseas students studying in the United States. Canada ranks first and Nationalist China Second. The total overseas student population in the United States this year is estimated at over 34,000.



Sir Anthony Eden.
(Latest portrait)

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

DEPARTMENTAL

NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

THE BIG-FOUR CONFERENCE

At Geneva, President Eisenhower, on July 18th, launched the historic "Summit" conference of the Big Four heads of Government by calling on it to "start diplomacy in a new spirit." He declared: "We are here in response to a universal urge recognised by Premier Bulganin in his speech of July 15 that the political leaders of our great countries find a path to peace."

"We are here in response to the peaceful aspirations of mankind to start diplomacy in a new spirit." The President told the conference—the first east-west get-together at top level for ten years—that the West was ready to consider "reciprocal safeguards which are reasonable and practicable" to achieve German unity. The President called for frank talks there on four major issues:

- (1) The need to reunify Germany by "forming an all-German Government based on free elections."
- (2) The right of "certain peoples of Eastern Europe" to choose their own Government freely in accord with U. N. war-time pledges.
- (3) The distrust created by Russia's support for International Communism.
- (4) Agreement to end the world arms race based on "effective mutual inspection" of military establishments so that there can be no frightful surprises. Funds saved by disarmament could then be used to raise standards of living throughout the world.

He said that in a few hours or a few days the Big Four could not expect to find a solution for all world problems, but they could, perhaps, introduce a new climate which would make possible the future settlement of these questions within the framework of their responsibilities.

President Eisenhower declared that the problems before them were not in themselves insoluble. If the present conditions changed, he added, he was sure that later, the Big Four Foreign Ministers could take over where the Big Four left off and find by themselves or with others solutions for the problems.

In an obvious reference to nuclear warfare, Mr. Eisenhower said, a "surprise attack" could cause more destruction than anything man had done before. Perhaps, therefore, they should consider arms limitation could be approached by seeking as a first step "dependable ways to supervise and inspect military establishments."

President Eisenhower trusted that "we are not here merely to catalogue our differences."

"We are not here to repeat the same dreary exercises that have characterised most of our negotiations of the past ten years."

The President urged that they must "start diplomacy in a new spirit." He declared: "We are here in response to a universal urge recognized by Premier Bulganin in his speech of July 15 that the political leaders of our great countries find a path to peace."

One of the greatest problems barring world peace was the threat of international Communism and the West could not ignore its attempt to dominate the world, he said.

"For 38 years now its activities have disturbed relations between other nations and the Soviet Union. Its activities are not confined to efforts to persuade."

"It seeks throughout the world to subvert lawful Governments and to subject nations to alien domination."

Though no agreement was aimed at immediately, it must be said that it ended "victoriously." For the four powers were in complete agreement on the next steps they will have to take for easing world tension and to end the cold war.

President Eisenhower, Sir Anthony Eden, Marshal Bulganin and M. Edgar Faure instructed their Foreign Ministers to meet again in Geneva in October to consider the problems of German unity and European security and to seek means of removing barriers to free communications and peaceful trade.

They also agreed that the various proposals on disarmament, including President Eisenhower's offer to exchange military blueprints with Russia, should be discussed at a meeting of the U. N. Disarmament sub-committee in New York in August.

The heads of Government reached agreement on all four points of their agenda in five hours of secret talks though earlier talks had ended in deadlock.

Then in a final formal session, they closed the six-day conference with statements expressing confidence in the future.

EISENHOWER'S SPEECH

At the Summit Conference at Geneva (referred to in the previous page) Mr. Eisenhower said :

"We meet here for a simple purpose. We **have** come to find a basis for accommodation **which** will make life safer and happier not **only** for the nations we represent but for people elsewhere.

We cannot expect here in a few hours or a few days to solve all the problems of all the world that need to be solved. Indeed the four of us meeting here have no authority from others that could justify us even in attempting that. The roots of many of these problems are buried deep in wars, conflicts and history.

"Nevertheless, we can perhaps create a new spirit that will make possible future solutions of problems which are within our responsibilities. And equally important we can try to take here and now at Geneva the first steps on a new road to a just and durable peace.

"The problems that concern us are not inherently insoluble. Of course they are difficult; but their solution is not beyond the wisdom of man."

M. FAURE ON GERMAN UNIFICATION

The French Premier M. Edgar Faure spoke on the re-unification of Germany. He said:

"I propose that we should foresee the inclusion of a unified Germany in a general security system. This could be extended to all the European States which would agree to join. Thus it would add new defensive provisions to those already existing."

Earlier, M. Faure said the Eden plan for Germany followed inescapable logic in its broad lines but it need not be considered definitive in all its details.

On disarmament, M. Faure said there must be international co-operation-both in reducing armaments and in utilising the funds which would be set free. He said that an international organisation should administer such funds adding: "I suggest that the funds should be devoted to the tasks of aiding and equipping under-developed regions and unfortunate peoples."

ANTHONY EDEN'S PLAN

Sir Anthony Eden, Britain's Prime Minister told the Big-Four Conference:

"This conference is unique in history because the conditions in which we meet are unmatched in human experience. We have only to stretch out our hand and the human race can enter an age of prosperity such as has never been known. It is equally clear how utterly destructive must be the conditions of any conflict in which the great powers are engaged.

The deterrent against warlike action holds up a warning hand. But the deterrent cannot of itself solve international problems or remove the differences that exist between us. It is in an attempt to make progress with these problems and differences that we are met here today.

"Quite apart from the larger issues of German reunification it would make a real advance if pending our negotiations for German unity the Soviet Government felt able to relax the physical restrictions which now aggravate the division of Germany and prevent contact between Germany in the East and West.

MARSHALL BULGANIN'S HOPES

Marshall Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, in his concluding address to the Conference said: "There is no doubt that the present meeting in Geneva of the Heads of Governments of France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union has a positive meaning for the easing of tension in the relations—between the Governments and for the inevitable increase in confidence between them.

"Above all this was facilitated by the personal contact in Geneva between the leaders of the four Powers. We got to know each other better and exchanged opinions on a series of important international problems. Despite the fact that on some questions our points of view did not coincide, on the whole, the meeting proceeded in an honest atmosphere and was marked by efforts of its participants to achieve mutual understanding.

"We hope that all of this will play its positive role and will facilitate the achievement of a worthy goal—the securing of a solid and lasting peace.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

NEHRU-BULGANIN STATEMENT

Mr. Nehru went to Russia at the invitation of Marshal Bulganin and toured the country for 5 weeks.

A Joint Declaration, dated June 23 issued at the conclusion of the talks between the two Prime Ministers said, "the wider acceptance of the Panchsila Principles will enlarge the area of peace, promote mutual confidence amongst nations, and pave the way for greater international co-operation".

"In the climate of peace thus created," added the declaration, **"it will become possible to seek peaceful solutions of international questions by the methods of negotiations and conciliation".**

MR. NEHRU ON GOA

MR. NEHRU ON GOA
Speaking at a Press Conference at New
Delhi on July 19, Mr. Nehru said:

Delhi on July 19, Mr. Nehru said :
I say there is nothing more scandalous or God's
earth today than the Portuguese occupation of Goa—
historically, factually, religiously, if you like, or
from any point of view. It is fantastic non-sense for
me to be told that there was an agreement or alliance
with Britain in the 14th or 15th century about the
exchange of bows and arrows and what not, and so
the Portuguese can hold on to Goa. They cannot,
and they will not hold on to Goa. There the fact is.
Let the world take notice, let the Atlantic Powers
take notice, that we will tolerate no nonsense about
Goa from wherever it comes, Big or small Power.

.. But having said that, we will adhere to the path of peace. And I should like anyone to tell me how any other country, situated as India is, would have reacted to Goa in the last seven or eight years. I want an answer to that. We have reacted to this question with restraint, with patience, with efforts at negotiation, which were repudiated by the Portuguese Government. Here is a great country like India with dignity and self-respect, with power to deal with the situation swiftly if it chooses, but restraining its strength and restraining its power, and holding on to peaceful methods, in fact, checking its own people. It is an unheard of thing in other countries acting like this. It shows how we love the methods of peace, and we are going to continue it.

But to imagine that by sneers and jeers, and threats, and these romantic stories about the past, we are going to be diverted from our path, is nonsense.

DR. B. C. ROY

DR. B. C. ROY

Dr. B. C. Roy, West Bengal Chief Minister, who reached the age of 74 on July 1 feels like "working harder and harder and more and more on all fronts." This was what he told reporters who called on him to greet him at the Writers' Building on July 1. A number of friends and visitors called on him and presented garlands and bouquets on that day at his residence.

MR. SIVASHANMUGHAM

The President has appointed Mr. J. Sivasanmugham Pillai, at present Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, as member of the Union Public Service Commission with effect from the date. he assumes charge of his new office, says a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr. Sivashanmugham Pillai was a member of the Madras Corporation from 1930 to 1938 and Mayor of Madras in 1937-38. He gave evidence on behalf of the Harijans before the Lothian Committee, the Hammond Committee, the Whitley Commission and the Indian Statutory Commission and represented Harijans on the Sapru Committee.

In 1946 he was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly and later became the Speaker. In 1952, he was re-elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from a Madras City constituency and has since been the Speaker.

PROF. P. SAMBAMURTHI

Honours for Indians from foreign countries are not rare nowadays but that to Prof. P. Sambamurthi is richly deserved. He has been elected a Director of the International Society of Music Education, Cologne, West Germany. This Society, is held in high esteem by eminent authorities. It has on its board representatives from Israel, Chile, Canada, Austria, United Kingdom, France, and the United States. Now India, too, the sole representative being Prof. Sambamurthi. Problems relating to the teaching of music are its main forte. No South Indian in modern days could have done greater service to music than Prof. Sambamurthi, as head of the Department of Music in Madras University.

MR. R. K. NEHRU

Mr. R. K. Nehru, Foreign Secretary, has been appointed India's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Nehru has represented India on various international bodies. In 1951, he was one of India's delegates to the Paris session of the General Assembly of the U. N. In 1953, he led the Indian advance party to Korea to set up the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. In 1954, he led the Indian delegation which initiated the transfer of French Settlements by the Government of France.

SIX YEARS' R. I. FOR BABURAO

The District and Sessions Judge, Mr. K. L. Pande, sentenced rickshaw-puller Baburao to six years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 307 I. P. C. for attempting to cause death of Prime Minister Nehru on March 12 last.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury which had found Baburao guilty, the Sessions Judge observed:

"I have anxiously considered the question of sentence. On account of his grievances against the administration, Baburao, in broad day light publicly attempted to murder Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. Baburao appears to be a desperate person. It is possible that he was misguided. These considerations do not in any way minimise the diabolical character of the outrage. Fortunately, the vigilance and the alertness of the police officers on the spot averted a major tragedy. But the mind which conceived, decided upon and very nearly executed such an act merits condign and deterrent punishment."

ADMINISTRATION OF
COMPANY LAW

The Government of India have decided to create a new Department within the Ministry of Finance which will be known as the Department of Company Law Administration, the Cabinet Secretariat announced on July 27. The Department will work from August 1, 1955.

The Joint Select Committee on the Companies Bill had recommended in its report to Parliament, that Government should set up a separate Secretariat Department, functioning within the Ministry of Finance, to administer joint stock companies and other related subjects.

SUPREME COURT OF COMMON-
WEALTH

Sir Hartley Shawcross, former Socialist Attorney-General, proposed at London on July 27 the setting up of a Supreme Court of the British Commonwealth to include "the cream of its judicial talent".

He said that while the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was acknowledged to be a court of the very highest quality, there had naturally grown up among some Commonwealth nations—with the development of an independent sovereignty—a certain dislike of appealing to a court composed mainly of British judges to upset the decision of the Supreme Court of the country concerned.

AMENDMENTS TO RENT ACT

The Government of Madras have notified certain amendments to rules under Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act.

According to the amendments the trustee, manager or other person in charge of every religious, educational or charitable institution, who claims that the net income derived by the institution from any estate or part of estate belonging to it has become less in a fasli year than the average net income derived by the institution from such estate or part of the estate in the fasli years, may apply to the Government through the District Collector for making good the difference between the net income derived by the institution in such fasli year and the net income it would have derived in that fasli year if the rates of rent had not been reduced under the provisions of the Rent Reduction Act.

COMPENSATION TO AIR COMPANIES

Five of the nine airlines nationalised two years ago have been given an amount of Rs. 67,26 lakhs as cash compensation till now, the Deputy Communications Minister, Mr. Raj Bahadur told Mr. Jhulan Sinha, in the Lok Sabha on July 26.

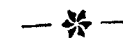
The amount yet to be paid was Rs. 504,06 lakhs according to the compensation determined by Government. The companies had appealed to the Airlines Corporation to increase the total figure by about Rs. 30 lakhs or so to cover accumulated leave benefits to the employees. If the Airlines Tribunal, which was now considering this question, decided in favour of this proposal, the total amount of compensation payable would be increased by this sum. Part of the compensation payable would be paid in cash and the rest in bonds.

TWO WOMEN DT. MUNSIFFS

Two women, namely Kumari Mangalamba and Mrs. K. Kotamma Reddi are among the candidates selected for appointment as District Munsiffs in the Andhra State Judicial Service, by direct recruitment and by transfer. This is the first time that women have been selected for such posts.

ANDHRA HIGH COURT

The President has approved of the proposal of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Andhra that Mr. A. V. Visawnatha Sastri and Mr. P. Satyanarayana Rao, retired Judges of the Madras High Court, be requested to sit and act as Judges of the High Court of Andhra, under Article 224 of the Constitution.



ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

For the first time in the history of any Indian University, a Public Relations Officer has been appointed for Annamalai University.

The first incumbent of this office is Mr. S. L. Lakshmanan Chettiar, author and journalist. He is a member of the Senate of Madras University, and has been connected with the preparation of the Tamil Section of the National Bibliography for the Sahitya Akademy of the Ministry of Education, Union Government.

The officer will generally arrange publicity for the university, meet distinguished visitors to the university, prepare programmes for their stay, and arrange with the various departments for their reception. He will also keep a record of the various activities of the University.

BASIC EDUCATION

Mr. G. Ramachandran, Director of the Gandhi Gram and Convener of the Assessment Committee of Basic Education, said at Trivandrum on July 19 that the Central Institute of Basic Education, would be located in Delhi within a year.

The committee, he added, would submit its report to the Union Government by the end of the year.

Mr. Ramachandran said that basic education would last for a period of eight years, and that any one who completed the course should be admitted to the fourth form. High school course itself was changing its characteristics into multi-purpose high schools and the attitude of Government generally was against providing additional schools of the older type.

The committee had so far visited Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak areas.

SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY AT
KURUKSHETRA

The Punjab Government has set up a 13-member Advisory Committee for the proposed Sanskrit University at Kurukshetra.

Mr. C. P. N. Singh, Punjab Governor, will be the Chairman of the Committee. Among members are Dr. C. P. Ramaswami

Ayyar, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, and Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Secretary, Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore.

WORLD FUND FOR EDUCATION

Delegates from 65 Governments at the 18th International Conference on Public Education who met at Geneva on July 15 declared that part of the money now spent on arms should be devoted to education.

The declaration was approved unanimously before the conference ended. Among the measures proposed was the creation of an international fund for education unless the proportion devoted to education in the United Nations' technical assistance programme could be increased.

The recommendation said in its preamble: "Peace is the basic consideration of the development of education since it is a source of a wealth whereas war is a source of destructive and non-productive expenditure and it is therefore desirable to devote to education a portion of the funds at present devoted to armaments."

It urged an increase of expenditure on secondary education as well as technical and vocational training, the support of public authorities for adult education programmes and the education of handicapped children.

MUSEUMS AND EDUCATION

Prime Minister Nehru said at New Delhi recently that museums should be assigned an important role in the education of the people—particularly of the youth in the universities and schools.

The Prime Minister was speaking at the foundation-laying ceremony of the National Museum of India. He said that museums were not meant "as houses of curios" but places for education of the people. They were meant to educate the people on the human progress through centuries.

INDO-PAK TRADE

India and Pakistan signed a new trade agreement providing special facilities for people interested in border trade.

While providing for the continuance of the movement of jute and coal between the two countries, the agreement envisages the revival of trade in other commodities including cotton.

Trade on commodities not specified in the agreement will continue according to the respective licensing policies of the two Governments.

The agreement was signed on behalf of India by Mr. L. K. Jha, Leader of the Indian delegation to the trade talks lasting six days. Mr. M. Karamatullah, Leader of the Pakistani Delegation, signed on behalf of his country.

A brief joint communiqué issued at the end of the talks said "Special facilities have been provided for the people residing on the border of East Bengal on the one side and West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Tripura on the other to buy and sell on a small scale across the border without going through the usual formalities."

The communiqué added that "trade in commodities not specified in the agreement will continue according to the respective licensing policies of the two Governments which offer opportunities to exporters in India and Pakistan to sell their goods in competition with exporters in other countries."

The new agreement is expected to be ratified by the two Governments by the end of August. It may become operative from September 1, initially for a period of one year.

While details of the agreement were not disclosed by the Indian and Pakistani delegations, an informed source said it marked a "slight improvement on the previous agreement which expired in September 1953".

EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

The earnings of the State owned Indian Railways during the first month of the current financial year are Rs. 25.42 crores over the earnings of the corresponding period last year.

The earnings are more by way of goods traffic, an increase of Rs. 2.31 crores over Rs. 11.85 crores of last year. This increase in goods earnings is attributed to the increased economic activity in the country.

MANUFACTURE OF BICYCLES

An installed capacity for the production of 7,57,500 bicycles is expected to be established in India when the schemes already licensed for additional manufacturing units and for the expansion of one of the existing units are completed. The total installed capacity at present is 4,37,500 bicycles per year.

India's bicycle production has rapidly increased since Independence. As against a production of 48,827 bicycles in 1947, the production in 1954 is estimated at 3,50,000 bicycles. At the same time there has been a steady decline in the import of bicycles. The number of bicycles imported in 1953-54 was 90,362 as against 2,64,392 in 1948-49. It is expected that the indigenous industry will be able to meet the increasing demand for the "poor man's vehicle," during the Second Five-Year Plan. If an export market can be developed for Indian bicycles, the capacity could be expanded further.

CAPITALISM

Mr. Nehru said at New Delhi on July 19 that there was "nothing" wrong with capitalism except that it was "wholly out of date to-day."

He was answering a question by a correspondent at the Press conference. The correspondent had asked what the Prime Minister proposed to do about those who, while shouting the slogan of socialistic pattern, were making money at the stock exchange by cashing on the slogan.

Mr. Nehru replied he understood the question to be as to what the Government would do to prevent some people from being richer at the expense of other by resorting to some intermediary steps pending the establishment of socialistic society.

It would be a good thing, Mr. Nehru continued, if some steps were taken to prevent this sort of thing. He could not say what those steps would be concretely. But he thought it would not be of any help merely to blame the individuals who sought to make more money because they were a part of the capitalist society which was based on the concept of "grab." It was thought that in the process of everybody trying to grab as much as possible, society would advance. Now there was nothing wrong with this concept except that it was wholly out of date. It worked well for sometime in the past, but now it had no place.

NCC LADY OFFICERS

Fortytine Lady cadets of the Junior Wing Girls' Division of the N. C. C. were commissioned at Ranikhet on July on the conclusion of 8 weeks of intensive military training at the Kumaon Regimental Centre.

The new officers represented the States of Madras, Delhi, Bihar, T. C., Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh, Punjab, U. P. Kashmir, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh, and received training in physical training, drill, elementary weapon training, map-reading, sanitation, hygiene, first-aid, home nursing and other allied military subjects. On their return to their respective schools, these officers will train girl cadets in the subjects learnt by them.

This is the second batch of lady officers of the Junior Wing of the Girls' Division which has been trained, the first batch having passed out in December from the Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre, Delhi.

A. I. C. C. SCHEME FOR TRAINING WOMEN

The education of women with a view to training them for responsible positions in public life form an important item of the work of the women's section of the All-India Congress Committee.

Smt. Pushpa Ben Mehta, organiser of the section, who arrived at Kurnool recently on a visit to Andhra, told pressmen that efforts would be made to secure for women greater representation in the panchayats, municipal councils and other local bodies and their inclusion in non-official committees.

This object, she said, was proposed to be achieved in these ways: by starting training institutions for women wherever necessary, by organising a door-to-door campaign for a mass awakening of women by undertaking an economic programme for rehabilitating destitute women and discarded wives so that they might not fall a prey to evil influences, and by persuading the Government of India and the State Governments to give more representation to women in their committees.

She said that though the women's section was formed three years ago, the Avadi resolution seeking the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society had now opened the door wider for women to come in and participate in national activities in larger numbers.

The women's section of the A. I. C. C. she added, would function in co-operation with the Central Social Welfare Board and women's organisations throughout the country so that there might be no duplication of effort.

Accompanied by Smt. C. Ammanna Raja, Convener, Women's Branch of the A.P.C.C. she visited the Women's Welfare Centre in Peddapadu near Kurnool and the maternity and child welfare centre in Kurnool town.

"The dowry system is an insult to womankind and to humanity. The women's associations should try to uproot this social evil," said Smt. Pushpa Ben Mehta addressing a ladies' meeting in the Mahila Samaj there.

WOMEN IN WELFARE WORK

More than half of the 1,500 voluntary welfare institutions in the country were run by women alone, said Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh at Indore on July 10.

Laying the foundation stone of an Arts and Crafts Emporium there, the wife of the Finance Minister of India said she thought a woman cabinet member would do much better if put in charge of small scale and cottage industries.

She said speeches of leaders had become a problem. If only speeches were substituted by substantial endeavour, it would go a long way towards solving the country's unemployment problem.

She said rural women were no problem now. They had enough work in villages and they were not in a mood to hear speeches of leaders.

Inaugurating the training centre of the first batch of 750 gram sevikas at Kasturbagram headquarters of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, she said about one lakh women workers were necessary for the development of the five lakh villages of the country.

ORIENTAL STUDY BY WOMEN

The Andhra Government have sanctioned the institution of scholarships to encourage women students to take up Oriental courses of study and to provide qualified women pandits for appointment in Oriental and secondary schools.

The scholarships, which will be of a monthly value of Rs. 15 each tenable for nine months in the year, will be granted to those who are natives of Andhra State or are domiciled therein.

KEYNOTES AT THE SUMMIT

In their opening speeches on the first day of the Big-Four conference, the four heads of government spoke in general and conciliatory terms. These quotations are characteristic:

Eisenhower: "The problems that concern us are not inherently insoluble. * * * They seem insoluble under conditions of fear, distrust and even hostility. * * * If those conditions can be changed, then much can be done. * * * It is not always necessary that people should think alike and believe alike before they can work together."

Faure: "Our meeting can mark the end of * * * 'the cold war.' This is what the peoples are hoping for. We have the duty not to disappoint them. * * * If we succeed in realizing among us four, on a determined point, a common will for positive peaceful action, everything will be easier."

Eden: "We have only to stretch out our hand and the human race can enter an age of prosperity such as has never been known. It is equally clear how utterly destructive must be the conditions of any conflict in which the great powers are engaged. * * * It is in an attempt to make progress with * * * problems and differences that we are met here today."

Bulganin: "We were glad to hear President Eisenhower's statement, namely: The American people want to be friends with the Soviet peoples. There are no natural differences between our peoples or our nations. * * * The delegation of the Soviet Union has come to this conference with the desire to find * * * solutions for the outstanding issues."

FILMING AT NIGHT

The female members of the South Indian Film Artists' Association at a recent meeting adopted a resolution demanding that "shooting" of films after 10 p.m. be stopped in this country in line with the practice obtaining in some Western countries. This demand is said to be a result of the vilifying campaign indulged in by the "yellow Press"

If "shooting" after the "prohibited" hour became a necessity, the actresses pleaded, it should be confined to sequences in which the actors alone had to appear.

THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Half the population of India spends less than Re. 1 per head per month on consumer goods and nearly half of this paltry amount is consumed in kind in the form of home-grown food or home-made articles.

Taking an average for the entire population of 350 million people, the average per capita expenditure on consumer goods works out to Rs. 22 per month. Of this, about Rs. 9 is consumed in kind.

Of the children of school-going age, only less than half go to primary schools and less than one-fifth get schooling at the secondary stage.

There is less than one qualified physician for every 30,000 inhabitants in the five and a half lakh villages.

These figures have been collected by the Planning Commission which is now engaged in the task of formulating the second Five-Year Plan with the intention of accelerating the measures to change the heart breaking picture reflected by these statistics.

NEW RUSSIAN MISSILE

Mr. George Mahan (Democrat) said at Washington recently that Soviet scientists were working on a 10,000-mile an hour inter-continental ballistic missile which could destroy targets in the United States.

Mr. Mahon, Chairman of the House Military Appropriations Sub-Committee, made the statement during a debate in the House of Representatives on the 31-million dollar Defence Department Appropriation Bill.

INDIAN FILMS IN AFRICA

Indian films, which are shown in many parts of Africa where there are large Indian communities, are very popular with the Africans. While they find the music a bit strange, they are able to follow the story, and there are certain features of Indian films, such as the manners of the people they depict, the respect that is shown to women, and the lovely quality of the dances, which Africans very much enjoy and appreciate.

This was stated by Sam Ntiro, of Tanganyika, a teacher of art at Makerere College, in a recorded B.B.C. discussion on the cinema in which the other speakers were Miss Atia Hosain Indian, novelist who has made a study of the Indian film industry and the effect of American and European films on the Indian audiences, and Mr. Ritchie Calder, science editor of the "News Chronicle."

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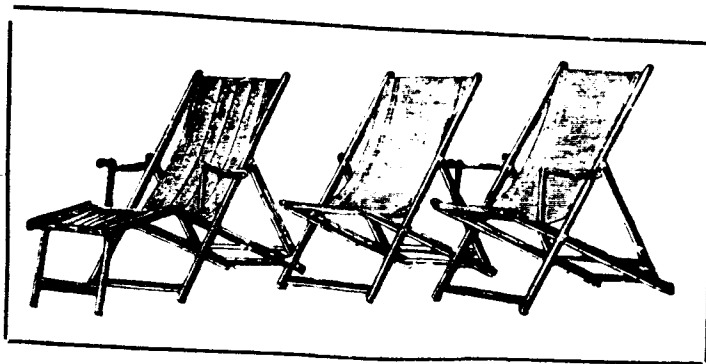
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